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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

The Grand Naval Review in Honor of the Sultan.

Martial Law Proclaimed in the Province of Catalonia.

Rumored Insanity of Maximilian's Mother, the Archduchess Sophia.

Kossuth a Candidate for Election to the Hungarian Parliament.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Grand Naval Review in Honor of the Sultan.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 17—Evening.

The great naval review in honor of the visit of His Majesty ABDUL AZIZ, Sultan of Turkey, took place to-day at Spithead, and was the most magnificent spectacle ever witnessed in English waters.

A high wind which prevailed from the northwest tended to increase the interest and excitement of the occasion, though to some extent interfering with the comfort of the spectators.

The entire squadron numbered eighty vessels, including ships, yachts and tenders, the vessels-of-war proper embracing the following ships:

Iron-clads—Minotaur, 26 guns; Achilles, 26 guns; Lord Clyde, 23 guns; Bellerophon, 14 guns; Warrior, 32 guns; Black Prince, 41 guns; Valiant, 24 guns; Pallas, 6 guns; Royal Sovereign, turret ship, 5 guns; Prince Albert, turret ship, 4 guns; Wivern, turret ship, 4 guns; Research, 4 guns; Viper, twin screw, 2 guns; Vixen, twin screw, 4 guns; and Waterwitch, hydraulic propeller, 4 guns.

Unarmored Squadron—The Victoria, 102 guns; Duncan, 81 guns; Dougal, 81 guns; Revenge, 73 guns; Royal George, 72 guns; St. George, 72 guns; Irresistible, 60 guns; Leon, 60 guns; Princess Royal, 73 guns; Mersey, 37 guns; Liffey, 31 guns; Liverpool, 35 guns; Phœbe, 35 guns; Dauntless, 31 guns; Sutlej, 35 guns; Scylla, 21 guns; Terrible, paddle, 19 guns; Gladiator, paddle, 6 guns; Nymphe, 4 guns; Daphne, 4 guns.

Unarmored Gunboats.—The Lee, Stork, Fancy, Pigeon, Redwing, Clinker, Bullfrog, Fervent, Orwell, Magnet, Pheasant and Hyena, each mounting two guns.

The *Minotaur* bore the flag of Rear-Admiral H. WARDEN, C. B., as second in command, and held the southeast berth of the line of the armored squadron, which occupied a position nearest the Isle of Wight shore.

The *Victoria*, screw, three-decker, bore the flag of Admiral Sir THOMAS SABINE PASLEY, Commander-in-Chief, and held the southeast berth of the unarmored squadron line, which held the inshore position nearest Portsmouth.

The squadron mounted eleven hundred guns, and the naval portion alone represented a capacity of 106,000 tons, and a nominal power of engines of 23,000 horses.

A thousand vessels, filled with spectators, were within seeing distance of the grand pageant.

Queen VICTORIA and suite were present in the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*.

His Majesty the Sultan and suite were on board the Royal yacht *Osborn*.

ISMAIL PASHA, Sovereign of Egypt, and suite were on board the *Helicon*.

The Prince of Wales, both Houses of Parliament, the Lords of the Admiralty and the members of the Government were also present.

The shores of Gosport and the Isle of Wight were lined with myriads of people, who witnessed with eager attention the evolutions of the fleet, including a mock battle.

A royal salute was fired in honor of the Queen and the Royal visitors, and the yards of all the ships were manned.

To-night, at 9 o'clock, the entire squadron was illuminated, presenting a very picturesque appearance.

The Schoolship Macedonian at Plymouth.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 17.

A telegram from Plymouth reports the arrival off that port of the United States sloop-of-war *Macedonian*, with a large number of American midshipmen on board. The *Macedonian* would immediately proceed to Spithead, to witness the great naval review.

SPAIN.

Martial Law Proclaimed in the Province of Catalonia.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 17.

Reports from Madrid say that the Spanish Government has declared martial law in the Province of Catalonia, where, as previously reported, Gen. PRIM had landed.

AUSTRIA.

Rumored Insanity of the Archduchess Sophia, Maximilian's Mother.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 17—Evening.

Vienna letters state that the Archduchess SOPHIA, mother of the Emperor of Austria and of MAXIMILIAN, gives evidences of insanity.

Capital Punishment Maintained by the Imperial Diet.

VIENNA, Wednesday, July 17—Evening.

The Imperial Diet of Austria to-day rejected the bill for the abolition of capital punishment throughout the limits of the Empire.

HUNGARY.

Kossuth a Candidate for the Hungarian Parliament.

PESTH, Wednesday, July 17.

LOUIS KOSSUTH is announced as a candidate for the Hungarian Parliament from the town of Waitzan, in the County of Pesth.

CHILI AND PERU.

American Mediation Accepted, with Reservations, by Chili and Peru.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 17.

The *Moniteur* to-day announces that Chili and Peru have accepted, with certain reservations, the proffered mediation of the Government of the United States in their quarrel with Spain.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 17—Noon.

Consols for money, 94⅝.

United States Five-twenty Bonds................72¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares................76¾
Erie Railway Shares................46¾
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds..23¼

LONDON, Wednesday, July 17—2 P. M.

Consols have declined 3-16 since noon, and are now quoted at 94 9-16.

United States Five-twenty Bonds have advanced 1-16, and the quotation now is 72 11-16.

Illinois Railway shares, 76¾, ex-dividend.

Erie Railway shares, 46¾.

Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Railway Bonds, 23¼.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 17—Evening.

Consols for money closed at 94⅝.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenties................72¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares, ex. div..........77¼
Erie Railway Shares................46¼
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Shares..22¾

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, July 17—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 76⅞.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 16—Noon.

COTTON—Estimated sales to-day 10,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 10¼d.; Middling Orleans, 10½d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 36s.; New Wheat 13s. 6d. for California White; Barley, 5s.; Oats, 4s., Peas, 40s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 73s. 6d.; Beef 140s.; Lard, 48s. 6d.; Bacon, 42s. 6d.; Cheese, 58s.

PRODUCE—Pot Ashes, 31s.; Resin—Common, 7s.; and Fine, 12s.; Spirits Turpentine, 31s.; Petroleum—Spirits, 9d.; Standard White, 1s. 2½d.; Tallow, 44s.; Clover-seed, 41s.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 17—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. 6d.; Scotch Pig Iron, 53s.; Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d.; Linseed Cakes, £9 12s. 6d.; Linseed Oil, £41 10s.; Whale Oil, £32; Sperm Oil, £110.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 17—2 P. M.

Cotton is firmer, and the sales to-day will reach 12,000 or 15,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 10¼d.; Middling Orleans 10½d.

There is no change to report in the Breadstuffs, Provision or Produce markets since noon.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 17—2 P. M.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar is steady at 25s. 6d. The prices of all other articles are the same as at noon.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 17—Evening.

COTTON—The Cotton market has been somewhat firmer during the day, but is without alteration in prices. The sales of the day foot up 15,000 bales. The following are the authorized closing quotations:

Middling Uplands................10¼d.
Middling Orleans................10½d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn—36s. for New Mixed Western. Wheat—13s. 6d. for California White. Barley, Oats and Peas unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at 73s. 6d., and Beef, 140s. ℔ bbl. Lard and Bacon unchanged. Cheese—58s. for American.

PRODUCE—Resin—7s. for Common, and 12s. for fine. Spirits Turpentine, 31s. Petroleum—Spirits, 9d.; Refined, 1s. 2½d. ℔ gallon.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 17—Evening.

There is no quotable change in any of the London markets. Sugar steady at 25s. 6d. Iron firm at 53s. ℔ ton.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday, July 17—Noon.

The steamship *Fulton*, Capt. TOWNSEND, from New-York July 6, arrived here this morning, *en route* to Havre.

QUEENSTOWN, Wednesday, July 17—Evening.

The steamship *Hecla*, Capt. EDMONDSON, from New-York July 3, touched at this port this afternoon, *en route* to Liverpool.

Detention of a Steamer.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 17—Evening.

The National Line steamship *England*, Capt. CUTTING, which was to have sailed for New-York to-day, has been detained in consequence of an accident to her machinery.

MAXIMILIAN'S FATE.

Views of the English Government.

In the House of Commons, on the 4th inst., Mr. SANDFORD asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether any information had been received upon the subject of the alleged execution of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN by JUAREZ; and, if there had, what course the Government proposed to take in order to mark their abhorrence of so great a crime. [Cheers.]

Lord STANLEY replied: I have not received any official confirmation of the death of the Ex-Emperor MAXIMILIAN. Indeed, official dispatches from Mexico have of late been very few, owing to the interruption of the communications and the generally disturbed state of the country. I find, however, that the report is accepted as true both at Paris and Vienna, and I fear it probably is so, although I have no certain knowledge upon the subject. If it be true it is, no doubt, a very deplorable and a very impolitic act, and not the less deplorable because, unhappily, acts of that kind have only been too common on both sides in the civil wars of Mexico and other Spanish American countries. [Hear.] I think we ought, at any rate, to wait for certain information, but I must say *I do not see what especial notice of the act is possible or required on the part of the British Government.* [Hear.]

The Austrian Press on the News of the Execution of July 1.

The majority of the Vienna papers devote special articles to the memory of the late Emperor. The *Neue Fremdenblatt* remarks that "the bold exploit of an intelligent Prince has turned into a grander tragedy than ever entered a poet's imagination." The *Morgenpost* says: "He was one of the best of men. He possessed a noble mind and a spirit eager for action. He felt in his breast that impulse which is the origin of everything great, that uneasiness without which no one ventures to change or to improve those things that surround him. He possessed that breadth and magnanimity of intention which gave him confidence in himself; a certain boldness that lent him the determination either to conquer his place in history or to die. He has now done both." The *Neue Freie Presse* styles the unfortunate Emperor a Prince endowed with the noblest acquirements. The tragic occurrence will make an overwhelming impression not only in Austria, where he was born, but will create a sensation in all parts of Europe, and even far beyond the limits of the Old World. The *Presse* writes: "The sad news will be felt all the more deeply, as the popularity of the Prince, in consequence of his self-sacrificing devotion to the idea that led him to Mexico, had increased daily. The execution of the Emperor will be an everlasting disgrace to the Mexican Republicans. A noble enemy taken prisoner, a man anxious for the welfare of the country, did not merit this treatment. The disorganized republican institutions of Mexico, against which MAXIMILIAN strove, can certainly make no pretentious claims to legitimacy. The murder of the Emperor, who would unquestionably have offered all possible guarantees for the abandonment of all his claims, is nothing but a low and mean act of revenge on the part of the abject Mexican half-bloods." The *Debatte* declares that MAXIMILIAN has fought, suffered, and fallen like a hero.

Measures Taken by the Austrian Government to Save Maximilian.

The Vienna papers of July 1 contain the following communication understood to be from an official source:

"It may be of interest to learn the steps already taken months ago by the Austrian Government to avert this terrible catastrophe. Upon the withdrawal of the French troops, the Emperor of Austria, starting from the idea that the Emperor MAXIMILIAN would leave Mexico at the same time as Marshal BAZAINE, thought it advisable to take the question into consideration whether the Emperor MAXIMILIAN's return should not be facilitated by restoring to him all his rights as next Agnate, which he had renounced before leaving for Mexico. The reason for no further action being then taken in the matter—independently of the fact that other legitimately acquired rights demanding close examination were at stake—was that the Emperor MAXIMILIAN remained in Mexico and continued the contest with the native forces at his disposal.

When the news of his capture arrived here everything was done to bring about a diplomatic intervention of collective Europe in his favor. The Austrian Ambassador in Washington had been previously empowered to apply to the Government of the North American Republic requesting its active diplomatic intervention in case of any danger threatening the Emperor. It is known that Mr. SEWARD complied with this request, and that the American Government even, at that time, made a *bona fide* application to JUAREZ in this sense. When the capitulation of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN became known, France, England, Russia and Prussia were asked to instruct their Ambassadors in Washington to unite their efforts with those of the Austrian Ambassador in saving the Emperor MAXIMILIAN. All the Powers took steps in consequence of this desire, Queen VICTORIA adding 'that it was a question of saving the life of a near and dear relation.'

One hope still remained when we learned here the grounds upon which ROMERO, the Ambassador of JUAREZ at Washington, sought to justify severity against the Emperor. These were mainly based upon the assumptions that the Emperor MAXIMILIAN would always remain a claimant, constantly prove a rallying point for all the unquiet spirits in Mexico, and thus keep the country in continual excitement. It was, therefore, at once resolved at a council of the Imperial family to restore the Emperor MAXIMILIAN to all his rights as next Agnate, to obtain from him the fullest renunciation of his claims as Emperor of Mexico, and to afford the necessary guarantees for this renunciation being carried out. A telegram to this effect was sent to the Austrian Ambassador at Washington. SEWARD again showed himself inclined to active support, but, according to the latest intelligence, it seems unhappily to have proved ineffectual. The question of ransom was never raised. The Austrian Court was perfectly willing to have paid ransom. But the utmost caution was necessary, in order not to raise the idea of interference with the proceedings of the Court-martial, and thus perhaps disadvantageously influence the fate of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN. This last consideration also operated when the question arose whether a confidential agent should be sent to JUAREZ. The idea was abandoned, because, apart from the bad effect that might thus have been exerted upon the fate of the Emperor, JUAREZ would also have been compromised in case of discovery."

The French Press on Maximilian.

From the Paris Moniteur, July 5.

The report which has been current for several days, which has excited deep indignation in all minds, is officially confirmed from America. The Emperor MAXIMILIAN was shot on the 19th of June, upon the order of JUAREZ, by the wretches (*miserables*) into whose hands he had fallen. This unhappy Prince, who had been recognized four years since by all the European Powers as the legitimate sovereign of Mexico, was unwilling to quit the country upon the departure of the French army. Notwithstanding the perils attaching to his enterprise, he held himself bound in honor to make a supreme effort to save those who were attached to his person, and who had devoted themselves to his cause. Placing himself courageously at the head of his partisans, he collected a tolerably numerous army. He took post at Queretaro, in an almost impregnable position. Even in case of a reverse he could have retired with his troops by the mountains toward the sea. But he did not reckon upon treason. A man named LOPEZ, who had contrived to gain his confidence, for a sum of money basely betrayed the Emperor during his slumbers. The assassination of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN will excite a universal sentiment of horror. This infamous act, ordered by JUAREZ, stamps upon those men who styles themselves the representatives of the Mexican Republic a stigma that can never be effaced; the reprobation of all civilized nations will be the first punishment of a Government which has such a chief at its head.

From the Monde.

Now that the fate of Maximilian is certain, we feel bound to say that before leaving for Queretaro, that monarch intrusted to sure hands certain papers which will throw light on the causes that produced the fall of the Empire during the last period of its existence. For ourselves, we are more than ever convinced that the balls which struck the Emperor have, at the same time, destroyed the independence of Mexico, that focus of anarchy which will be soon absorbed in the great American Union.

From the Union.

That fatal and deplorable event cannot fail to move all Europe as it has already revolted public opinion in France. The echoes no longer repeat the names of the laureates of industry, but they murmur these fatal words, "The Emperor MAXIMILIAN is shot!" Those words resound painfully in the heart of France. That will be a sombre page in French history which shall relate the annals of the ephemeral reign of MAXIMILIAN I.

From La Liberté, July 4.

The order published in the *Moniteur* this morning, countermanding the review which was to have taken place to-day in the Champs Elysée, leaves no room for doubts to the death of MAXIMILIAN. It may be that the death-sentence of the Archduke and the rigorous enforcement of the same are in retaliation of the decree of Oct. 3, 1865, in pursuance of which ARTEAGA, SALAZAR and others were tried and executed, but in any event, the death of MAXIMILIAN has made this a day of sorrow. The consternation is general and profound. It may be that the sentence is not a crime, but it surely is an error.

From the Journal des Debats, July 4.

Whatever the details may be, they will scarcely add anything to the grief and indignation which have filled every generous heart in Europe. The *France* exclaims, "After this, at least, we hope there will be no Juarists in France." No, there will not be any, and there never have been any that we know of. There have been Frenchmen who approved of the departure of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN to Mexico, and Frenchmen who disapproved of it. Would to heaven this unfortunate Prince had followed the advice of those who warned him against an enterprise in which triumph was without glory, and defeat was sure to end in horrible disaster.

From the Mémorial Diplomatique, July 31.

It is unfortunately quite true that two official dispatches have been received at Vienna, announcing that the Emperor was shot on the 19th of June by order of the Juarist Government. This intelligence will cause a painful emotion in Europe, where courage and gallantry are duly appreciated. The death of MAXIMILIAN brands his enemies with an indelible mark of infamy. The laws of war, especially when applied to those who fall victims of the most odious treason, have no longer any of those rigors among civilized nations, and there will be but one voice in the whole world to stigmatize the base outrage which has just terminated the drama at Queretaro.

The French Senate to Degrade the Mexican Traitor Lopez.

From La Liberté, July 4.

We are informed that a motion will be made to degrade Gen. LOPEZ, by depriving him of his title of Knight of the Legion of Honor, a title which, by his shameful treachery toward the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, he has dishonored, and which he deserves to lose.

Who Shall Cast the First Stone?

From the London Examiner.

Which is the European State that can dare to sit in judgment or cast a stone? The Pretender was not executed on Tower Hill, for he was not caught: but the English and Scotch noblemen who were convicted of complicity in his cause suffered the death of traitors. The Bourbons did not shoot NAPOLEON when he broke into France in 1815, because he contrived to find refuge on board the *Bellerophon*; but they shot NEY, 'the bravest of the brave,' like any dog, despite of cries and groans of shame; and the representative of England at Paris thought it his duty not to interfere, for which England never blamed him. The Neapolitan Bourbons, whom by troops and armies we twice put back upon their forfeit throne, tried by court-martial and shot their rival MURAT, who had governed the country prosperously and in peace, and with genuine popular approval, during several years, and whose sole offence consisted in his trying to oust them and take his place again. The great NAPOLEON's memory is laden with the reproach of seizing the heir of Conde, dragging him across the border, and having him shot in the ditch of Vincennes for plotting the overthrow of his dynasty.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

A French "Opposition Journal's" View of American Intervention in Mexican Affairs.

From the Journal des Débats, July 5.

If there still exists any doubts as to the fate of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, there are none whatever as to the definite fall of the Mexican Empire, and to this we would now allude. It seems to us that when referring to this matter the governmental newspapers are greatly in error. Essaying that a system of tactics which consists in taking the offensive when an attack is anticipated, they charge the members of the opposition with having brought about the disastrous result of the Mexican expedition. Unfortunately for members, their cause cannot be defended; it has been a bad one from the very beginning. It would be better to acknowledge a great mistake than to seek to justify that which is unjustifiable. What sensible man can be induced to believe that that wretchedly-abortive transatlantic Empire fell under the blows of an imperceptible minority in the French Chambers? Was not the majority at hand? Did not the majority vote to allow whatever was asked of it? Did it ever refuse to grant any request? The truth is that while voting upon the question, the members of the majority themselves were opposed to it, as was public opinion everywhere. It was the same current of opinion that had, this time, not been seized upon, as in former occasions. If, for example, the Italian war had been voted upon by the Chambers at an early stage of the proceedings, it would surely have been voted down; yet, when the Emperor started for the battle field he was carried upon the arms of the people to the Lyons Railroad depot. He knew and felt that he was being hurried on by public opinion, while, from the very outset, the Mexican expedition was looked upon as an enterprise for the undertaking of which there was no visible motive, while for the great name of the nation it was but a paradox inaccessible to popular intelligence. This expedition would have had an object only in the event of its being accompanied by intervention in the American civil war, and the men who favored the Mexican venture were arguing very logically when they connected it with the Southern cause and the question of slavery. Therefore we admired greatly the simplicity with which a venerable Senator remarked, the other day, that if the Mexican triumph were sullied by acts of cruelty, the United States were responsible for the commission of the same. We must be permitted to regard that declaration as one shifting the responsibility most strangely. The United States did their best to have respected, when events reached a climax, the rights of mankind. As for having also done their utmost to hasten the fall of the new Mexican empire, it would be too singular to look upon such a proceeding as criminal, and to reproach them with having wished the ill-success of an enterprise officially directed against them, and begun at the very time when their internal perils were greatest. If, let us suppose, a country bordering on our frontiers, living under our influence, gravitating in our orbit and looked upon as liable to annexation at some future day, were invaded by an American army, coming with the intention of building an Anglo-Saxon dyke to check the invasion of the Latin race, we should much like to know how the Latin race would look upon the expedition, and whether it would feel itself obliged to greet it with prayer for its success. The American Republic had the right to regard the Maximilian enterprize as a direct attack upon herself, and almost as direct as could have been an armed intervention in behalf of the Southern rebellion. Had the object of the expedition to Mexico been legitimate retaliation, the punishment of extortions and the chastisement of brigand-like acts, its promoters would have been exercising a common right, the property of all nations, whose usages the United States would have been compelled to respect. But men wished to increase the importance of the question, and to surround it with all the paraphernalia of a principle and a theory. It was because of this that England, who has little fondness for theories, withdrew from the affair as soon as she saw that its object was not to repress Mexican piracy, but to restore the supremacy of the Latin race with the well-known elements constituting it, and to commence a crusade against America. We ought to be happy that the influences that determined the undertaking of the Mexican expedition did not lead to the commission of another error connected with the first—that of an intervention in behalf of the South, which would have been more than an error. In those days no doubt the triumph of the Northern armies was looked for, as was the dismembering of the great Confederacy and the creation of a new State that would have been a barrier and even a staff on the Mexican empire. But all such dreams crumbled when the American Union was reëstablished and the United States were reconstructed. The fate of the new empire was from that day sealed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Question of Representation—The Example of America.

There was a long discussion on the 5th in the House of Commons, in regard to the question of representation. Several allusions were made to the American system of representation. Mr. SHAW LEFEVRE said:

"He could also quote instances from the working of the American Constitution. The right honorable gentleman stated in his speech last night that in that country the minority of thousands might as well not exist, it being entirely ignored; but this he ventured to deny. There was no country where the position and numbers of a minority were so closely studied, and where, even when unrepresented in Congress, it carried more weight in proportion with numbers. There was never an election without a contest, and politicians watched with the greatest care the growth or decadence of a minority. When he was in that country last Autumn the most violent political contest was being fought. The action of the President had excited great indignation in the Republican Party, and in the elections for Congress the utmost exertions were made by both parties. The Republican Party carried all before them; they returned seven-eighths of the Representatives, although, when the aggregate vote was counted, it proved that the Democratic Party had obtained two-thirds of the whole number of votes. What was the result? The Republican Party, elated by their success, endeavored to carry out extreme measures in Congress; they threatened impeachment of the President, and they brought in an almost prohibitive tariff. In doing so, however, they frightened the moderate men of their party both in and out of Congress, and they failed in both objects; but the strength of their party enabled them to carry a moderate scheme for the temporary government of the South, which had met with the approval of the country, and there had resulted a political lull."

Mr. BRIGHT said:

"And as to what the honorable member for Plymouth, who ought to know something about America, has said of this mode of election giving strength to the Executive Government, I venture to say that if the system of representing minorities according to the proposition now before the House had been established, and had been in existence during the late war, the United States Government never could have been borne up, as they were, by the entire people, and never would have possessed power sufficient to suppress the desperate rebellion in the Southern States. Every American knows that well, and every Englishman ought to know that anything which enfeebles the representative power, and lessens the vitality of the electoral system, which puts in the nominees of little cliques here representing a majority and there a minority, but having no real influence among the people—every system like that weakens and must ultimately destroy the power and the force of your Executive Government."

Mr. LOWE said:

"Honorable gentlemen say that in America it would have been a great evil if the system which I advocate had been introduced at the time of the civil war—that it would probably have prevented that energy which was put forth in the suppression of the revolt on the part of the South. But honorable gentlemen forget what was the state of things in America. They forget that there were two great parties in America—the Republican Party and the Democratic Party. The Democratic Party mainly belonged to the Southern States, and when the latter were withdrawn by their own act from the Confederacy, the small Democratic minority was left face to face with the Republican majority, and consequently they were quite at its mercy.

My honorable friend, the member for Reading, said that a majority in America had never been known to abuse its power. I will take one instance, which is just as good as a thousand. Certain things became necessary for the Republican Party which could not be carried without a majority of two-thirds of Congress. Everybody knows that members who were innocent men were expelled from the Legislature in order to obtain the necessary Republican majority. When it is said that we are separating the upper classes from the rest of the community, giving them a sort of isolated existence and breaking them up into sections, I reply to that argument that the thing has been done already."

MEXICO.

The Trial of Maximilian—Juarez's Plan of Prosecution as Presented by the Republican Minister of War.

From la Sombra de Zaragozoa, San Luis Potosi, June 19.

Ministry of War and of the Navy, First Division, to Gen. Mariano Escobedo, in Command of the Army of the North:

When the City of Queretaro was captured I communicated to you the intelligence that eight thousand soldiers and upward of four hundred chiefs and officials of the enemy, including MAXIMILIAN of Hapsburg, who has called himself Emperor of Mexico, had been taken prisoners. Before arriving at any determination in reference to the disposition to be made of these men, the Government desired to deliberate with the calmness befitting the importance of the circumstances. The authorities of the Republic have not heeded the feelings with which a prolonged struggle might have inspired them, wishing only to hearken to the voice of their high duties, and to that of the Mexican people. The Government has taken into consideration not only the justice with which the laws might be enforced, but the necessity for their enforcement. It has sought to determine how far clemency and magnanimity should be carried, and within what limits they were confined by justice and the strict necessity of insuring the peace, protecting the legitimate interests and promoting the rights and future progress of the Republic.

After Mexico had suffered all the evils of a civil war of fifty years duration—when the people had at length obtained that the constitution and laws of the country be respected—when they had repressed and conquered the corrupt classes, who, to satisfy their private interests, sacrificed all social interests and all social rights—when peace and tranquility were being born anew by the will of the nation and the impotence of those who sought to reduce them to submission, then the most degenerate of the conquered classes called upon the foreigner, hoping, with his aid, to satisfy their cupidity and their thirst for vengeance. They availed themselves of the ambition and lack of intelligence of a foreign monarch, and brought into the Republic both foreign intervention and treason, each bound to the other by the bonds of iniquity.

The Archduke FERNANDO MAXIMILIAN, of Hapsburg, allowed himself to be used as the principal tool in that work of wickedness which has afflicted the Republic for five years with crimes and calamities of every description.

He came to oppress a people, intending to destroy their Constitution and laws, without any more rights warranting such action than were conferred on him by a few valueless votes,—valueless because expressed under the pressure of a foreign Power, and at the menace of foreign bayonets. He came to commit voluntarily the crimes reproved by the code of nations, and for which punishment is provided by the different preëxisting laws of the Republic,—expressly by the law dated Jan. 25, 1862, and framed to define the deeds committed against the independence and safety of the nation, the rights of citizens, individual guarantees and the public peace.

The crimes committed by the Emperor MAXIMILIAN include the greater number of those specified in the aforesaid law.

He not only allowed himself to be used as the tool of foreign intervention, but for the purpose of waging a filibustering war, enlisted in his armies other foreigners, Austrians and Belgians, subjects of nations that were not at enmity with the Republic.

He attempted to overthrow forever the political institutions and the Government which the nation, of its own free will, established, and grasped the supreme power, without greater claim to it than that which he was acknowledged to possess by the votes of a few persons named and delegated by the foreign invader, or reduced to submission by the presence and threats of his troops.

He disposed, by the sole right of might, and with no legitimate indorsement for his actions, of the lives, privileges and interests of the Mexicans.

He issued a decree, written in a barbarous spirit, commanding the assassination of Mexicans who were defending the independence and institutions of their country.

There took place numerous bloody executions in pursuance of the same barbarous decree, the first victims of which were distinguished Mexican patriots. These executions took place even before it could be conjectured that such a decree had been promulgated.

He ordered that his own soldiers, or consented, bearing falsely the title of the chief of the nation, that the soldiers of the foreign invader should fire and destroy many cities scattered throughout the Mexican territory, and situated mostly in the States of Michoacan, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Coahuila and New-Leon.

He commanded that his own agents, or consented that the agents of the foreigners, should assassinate thousands of Mexicans, whose sole crime it was that they had defended their country.

And when the armies of the foreigner withdrew, and he saw the whole Republic rising against him, he surrounded himself with some of the most guilty participants in the civil war, and employed violence and depredation of all kinds to sustain to the last moment his false title, of which he did not divest himself until, involuntarily, and in submission to force, he was compelled to yield it up.

Among those men who sought to sustain MAXIMILIAN until the last moment, and to exhaust all acts of treason that could be committed against one's country, figured, ranking with the principal insurgent chiefs, Don MIGUEL MIRAMON, and Don TOMAS MEJIA, who occupied, at Queretaro, important positions as commanders in MAXIMILIAN's army. Both these men had already incurred severe punishment, by having kept alive for many years, civil war. They hesitated not to commit the most culpable acts, and have ever, in fact, been an obstacle to the peace of the Republic, as well as a constant threat overhanging her institutions.

The twenty-eighth article of the aforesaid law provides punishment for the guilty. The penalties it enumerates apply to the culprits captured *in flagrante delictu*, bearing arms, in a combat, the prisoners being subsequently duly identified. In the present case, all circumstances concurring to establish the guilt of the captives, the notoriety of their acts will suffice to allow the application of the foregoing section of the law.

Still, the Government wishing to act in the most justifiable manner in the matter, is resolved that the proceedings in the case may come under the law above cited, so that the pleas of defence which may be offered by the accused persons, and the sentence to be pronounced hereafter accord with its spirit. With this view, the President of the Republic has determined that you commence at once the trial of FERNANDO MAXIMILIAN de Hapsburg and his Generals, Don MIGUEL MIRAMON and Don TOMAS MEJIA, and proceed in accordance with the seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh sections of the law of Jan. 25, all of which relate to the form of the judicial proceedings.

In reference to the other chiefs, officials and functionaries, captured at Queretaro, you will send to the Government lists comprising their names, with the rank or office they may hold duly specified therein, so that action may be taken in their respective cases.

Independence and liberty.

(Signed,) MEJIA, Minister of War.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, May 21, 1867.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

New Ministers Declining the Title of Commander of the Bath.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, July 17.

Messrs. CARTIER and GALT have prayed Her Majesty to be allowed to decline the title of Companion of the Bath.

The *Minerve* gives at length the reasons why CARTIER, as representative of the French, and GALT of the Protestant population of Lower Canada, expected the same rank as MCDONALD. CARTIER also feels aggrieved at being placed on the list after MCDOUGALL and HOWLAND.

Dr. GIRARD succeeds Hon. Mr. CHAUVEAU as Superintendent of Education for Quebec.

Major-Gen. PITCHER, Superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point, is stopping at St. Lawrence Hall.

Canada, at the Paris Exposition, carried off three gold, thirteen silver, and twenty-nine bronze medals, besides forty-three honorable mentions.

The Government of Ontario.

TORONTO, Ontario, Wednesday, July 17.

Three of the five members of the Government of Ontario were sworn in last night. Two of them are Reformers and one a Conservative. The following are their names: Hon. J. S. MACDONALD, Attorney-General; Hon. JOHN CARLIN, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, and Mr. STEPHEN RICHARDS, Commissioner of the Crown Lands.

The remaining two members will shortly be appointed.

Mr. R. GLADSTONE DALTON is to be Clerk of the Executive Council.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Movements of Gens. Sherman and Hancock—The Osage Indians on the War-path.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 17.

Gen. SHERMAN returned here yesterday from Fort Harker, and Gen. HANCOCK has arrived at Fort Leavenworth. Nothing has transpired with reference to the consultation between these two Generals at Fort Harker respecting Indian affairs.

The correspondent of the *Democrat*, writing from Fort Harker, says that the statement that the Osage Indians are on the war-path is confirmed by gentlemen just arrived from their country.

Col. LEAVENWORTH, Indian Agent, has received orders from Washington not to distribute annuity goods until Indian affairs assume a more definite and peaceful shape.

The Campaign in Tennessee—Etheridge and Maynard in the Field.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Wednesday, July 17.

ETHERIDGE has begun his series of meetings to close the campaign in East Tennessee. He refused, yesterday, to divide time with MAYNARD, at Madisonville. The latter held an adjourned meeting after ETHERIDGE closed.

Two companies of militia are here *en route* for Middle Tennessee.

Gov. Peirpoint Canvassing for the Republicans in Virginia—The Educational Convention.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, July 17.

Gov. PEIRPOINT leaves the city to-morrow to make speeches in the southwestern counties for the Republican Party.

A large number of the most prominent citizens are getting up a call for the appointment of delegates to the August Convention.

Five German Republican Clubs have been formed here.

A telegram to the *Dispatch* says that the State Educational Convention at Lynchburgh to-day elected Prof. JEROME B. MINOR, President.

Dr. SEARS, agent of the Peabody Fund, delivered an address before the Convention to-night on the importance of popular education. He afterward held an informal conference with members of the Convention with reference to the Peabody Fund.

Portland and Ogdensburgh Railroad.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 17.

A party of forty-three capitalists and railroad officials, comprising citizens of Oswego and Ogdensburgh, N. Y., St. Albans, Burlington, St. Johnsbury, and other places in Vermont, arrived here last night and left for Portland this morning. Their object is to confer with parties in that city in regard to the construction of the Portland and Ogdensburgh Railroad, in which they are more or less interested.

Base-Ball Match at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 17.

A base-ball match was played this afternoon at the Cedar-hill Park grounds between the National Base-ball Club of Washington, D. C., and the Louisville Club of this city, which resulted in a victory for the Nationals by the score of 83 to 21. The game was witnessed by a very large number of persons.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Report on the Organization of the Legislature—The Suffrage Debate—Female Suffrage.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 17, 1867.

An important step forward was taken in the Convention this morning by the presentation of a report from the Committee on the organization of the Legislature, which will go immediately to the Committee of the Whole. The report is sent herewith together with a minority report from Mr. MERWIN of the Committee. The only very radical change provided for in the report of the Committee relates to the organization of the Senate. The State is to be divided into eight districts, each of which is to be entitled to four members, one of the four to be elected every year in each district. The City and County of New-York is to be exceptional, being entitled to five Senators.

The Convention has spent the greater part of the past two days, as usual, in debating the report of the Committee on Suffrage. The feature of to-day's debate was the speech of Mr. MAGNUS GROSS, of New-York, the editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, and a Democrat. Mr. GROSS, greatly to the surprise of all—to the delight of the Republicans and to the confusion of the Democrats—in a speech of signal ability and power, took the strongest ground in favor of the admission of the blacks to the elective franchise, placing their claims on the ground both of natural right and of privilege, fairly won by their meritorious and patriotic conduct during the late civil convulsion. Mr. GROSS' speech was delivered with a marked Teutonic accent, but with great emphasis, and his powerful voice filled the chamber, commanding the closest attention of the Convention.

We had also an interesting passage between Senator H. C. MURPHY, and Prof. DWIGHT, in which there was a liberal and instructive citation of leading ethnological authorities as to the relative position of the negro in the scale of manhood, and his capacity for intellectual development. This question of negro suffrage is the only one on which there seems likely to be a party division in this convention.

There will be a contest over the future of the canals, and another over the Judiciary; and there may be other questions which will give rise to great diversity of views, but on none of them will party lines be drawn.

The champions of "women's rights" seem to be greatly disappointed by the position taken by Mr. GREELEY in his report on this question of female suffrage. Much amusement was occasioned yesterday by the presentation of a petition from Mrs. HORACE GREELEY and 100 other ladies in favor of conferring the suffrage upon women.

Twenty-seventh Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 17.

The Constitutional Convention reassembled this morning.

MEMORIALS.

Mr. HUNTINGTON presented a memorial from JOHN B. JERVIS, relative to the management of canals.

Mr. GAULE presented a memorial against legislative appropriations to sectarian institutions.

Mr. GROSS presented a memorial against prohibitory legislation.

Mr. EDDY presented a memorial against appropriations to sectarian institutions.

Mr. BECKFORD and Mr. STRATTON presented memorials on the same subject.

REPORTS.

Mr. MERRITT, from the Standing Committee on the Organization of the Legislature, submitted the following report:

SECTION 1. The legislative power of this State shall be vested in a Senate and Assembly. Any elector of this State shall be eligible to the office of Senator or Member of the Assembly.

SEC. 2. The Senate shall consist of thirty-three members. The State shall be divided into eight senatorial districts. There shall be four Senators in each district. The First District shall consist of the City and County of New-York, and shall be entitled to one additional Senator. The Third District shall consist of the Counties of Putnam, Rockland, Dutchess, Orange, Ulster, Greene, Columbia and Rensselaer. The Second District shall consist of the Counties of Kings, Suffolk, Queens, Richmond and Westchester. The Fourth District shall consist of the Counties of Albany, Schenectady, Fulton, Saratoga, Hamilton, Washington, Warren, Essex, Clinton, Franklin and St. Lawrence. The Fifth District shall consist of the Counties of Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego, Herkimer and Montgomery. The Sixth District shall consist of the Counties of Otsego, Schoharie, Delaware, Sullivan, Broome, Chenango, Madison, Cortland, Tioga, Tompkins, Chemung and Schuyler. The Seventh District shall consist of the Counties of Yates, Seneca, Ontario, Cayuga, Wayne, Monroe, Livingston and Steuben. The Eighth District shall consist of the Counties of Orleans, Niagara, Erie, Genesee, Wyoming, Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua.

SEC. 3. The whole Senate shall be chosen at the first election held under this Constitution. They shall classify themselves so that one Senator in each district shall go out of office at the end of each year, and the additional Senator for the First District at the end of the fourth year. After the expiration of three terms under such classification the terms of their office shall be four years.

SEC. 4. An enumeration of the inhabitants of the State shall be taken, under the direction of the Legislature, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and at the end of every ten years thereafter, and the said districts, except the First District, shall be so altered by the Legislature, at the first session after the return of every enumeration, that each district shall contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants who are citizens of the State, and shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration, and shall consist of contiguous territory. No county shall be divided in the formation of Senate districts.

SEC. 5. The Assembly shall consist of one hundred and thirty-nine members, who shall be chosen by counties, and shall be apportioned among the several counties of the State as nearly as may be, according to the number of inhabitants thereof, and who are citizens of the State, and shall hold office for one year. Each county shall be entitled to at least one member, except that the counties of Fulton and Hamilton shall together elect until the population of Hamilton County shall, according to the ratio, entitle it to a member. No new county shall be erected unless its population shall entitle it to a member. The first apportionment of members of the Assembly shall be made by the Legislature at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, upon the enumeration of the inhabitants of this State, who are citizens thereof, made in the year 1865. A like apportionment shall be made by the Legislature at its first session after every such enumeration. Every apportionment when made shall remain unaltered until another enumeration shall be made.

SEC. 6. The members of the Legislature shall receive for their services an annual salary of $1,000, and ten cents for each mile they shall travel in going to and returning from their place of meeting by the most usual route. The Speaker of the Assembly shall receive an additional compensation equal to one-half of his salary as a member.

SEC. 7. No member of the Legislature shall be appointed to any civil office within this State by the Governor and Senate, or by the Legislature, during the time for which he shall have been elected; and all such appointments and all votes given for any such member thereof shall be void. Nor shall any person being a member of Congress, or holding any political or military office under the United States, hold a seat in the Legislature. If any person shall, after his election as a member of the Legislature, be elected to Congress, or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the Government of the United States, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat.

SEC. 8. The elections of Senators and members of the Assembly, under this Constitution, shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, unless otherwise directed by law; the first election to be in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight. The Senators and members of the Assembly who may be in office on the 1st day of January, 1868, shall hold their offices until and including the 3d day of December of that year, no longer.

SEC. 9. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business. Each house shall determine the rule of its own proceedings and be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members; shall choose its own officers, and the Senate shall choose a temporary President when the Lieutenant-Governor shall not attend as President or shall act as Governor.

SEC. 10. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings and publish the same, except such parts as may require secrecy. The doors of each House shall be kept open, except when the public welfare shall require secrecy. Neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days.

Mr. MERWIN dissented from so much of the report as relates to the number of members of Assembly, and other manner of elections.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. DEVLIN called up the resolution calling upon the Comptroller of New-York City for the amounts paid to charitable institutions. The resolution was amended so as to include leases and grants, and adopted.

By Mr. CURTIS—Asking the Commissioners of the Land Office to communicate their proceedings under chapter 481, law of 1866, authorizing the sale of lands donated to the State by the United States. Tabled.

By Mr. RUSSELL—That a provision ought to be inserted in the Constitution of this State, as amended and proposed by this Convention, to the effect that the sale of intoxicating liquors within the different counties of this State should be regulated, if at all, by legislative enactments, uniform in their character and applicable to every portion of the State, and conferring upon appropriate officers appointed or elected within the respective counties of this State, the powers and duties requisite or incident to such legislative regulation; that licenses to sell liquor at retail, granted in pursuance of existing laws and for a specific term designated by law, ought to be deemed irrevocable unless for cause to be specified in the laws under which such licenses are issued, and ought to be regarded as contracts within the provision of the Constitution of the United States prohibiting a State from passing a law impairing the obligation of contracts, and that a provision embodying this principle be inserted in the Constitution of this State, as amended and proposed by this Convention. Referred.

By Mr. SHUMAKER—That the Secretary of War furnish a list of leases or grants given by the State or Commissioners of the Land Office which are still outstanding and unexpired, the names of the lessees or grantees, the rental, and a brief description of said property. Tabled.

Mr. STRATTON called up a resolution offered by him yesterday, calling upon the Comptroller of New-York for information concerning license fees, &c.

Mr. DEVELIN moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Cities. Carried.

By Mr. NELSON—Relative to the leased lands in this State involving the anti-rent question.

Mr. WEED moved to refer to the Judiciary Committee. Lost.

Mr. C. C. DWIGHT moved its reference to the Committee on the Preamble and Bill of Rights. Carried.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the Right of Suffrage question. Mr. ALVORD in the chair.

Mr. CALLAHAN took ground against the extension of suffrage to colored men, and in favor of a separate submission of the question.

Mr. GROSS did not believe that the extension of suffrage to negroes would hazard the success of the Constitution to be submitted to the people. No one had advocated the retention of the property qualification in the Constitution. He was opposed to it, and the gentleman who had offered the amendment under consideration (Mr. MURPHY) had distinctly stated that he was also opposed to it, while he was willing to give that amendment a fair trial, he could see no objections to universal manhood suffrage. There were serious objections to the clause requiring a residence of thirty days instead of ten days. If it was insisted upon it would operate harshly upon a large number of persons who had declared their intentions to become citizens.

Mr. WAKEMAN argued in favor of universal manhood suffrage. He called upon the leading Democrats in the State to come up now and settle this question forever, admitting the situation.

The Committee rose, reported progress, and leave was granted to sit again.

A recess was taken to 4 o'clock P. M.

The Convention reassembled at 4 P. M.

Mr. DUGANNE offered a memorial against donations to sectarian institutions.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. GREELEY—That discussion in Committee of the Whole on the pending amendment on the suffrage question be declared closed at 5 o'clock this day.

Mr. E. BROOKS moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried—53 to 28.

Mr. DUGANNE moved that the Committee on Banking and Insurance and the Committee on Corporations report upon the propriety of organizing a Bureau of Corporations. Referred.

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the right of suffrage, Mr. ALVORD in the chair.

Mr. WEED regretted that gentlemen had forced politics into this discussion. Some Republicans had taken the ground that Democrats, as a matter of course, must be wrong upon this and upon every other question. As a Democrat, he desired to define his position. He was opposed to the property qualification. He believed that colored men in this State were qualified to vote, and he was in favor of removing from them all disabilities, and, with that view, he was in favor of the position taken in the minority report of the Committee, and for a fair and square submission of this question, separate from every other consideration. Then every man will have an opportunity to vote for or against a proposition in which so much interest is manifested. Why are the majority here so anxious to defeat the measure of separate submission? Is it because they fear it will be defeated? He could place no other construction upon their words; but he had no fears of the result. The people would indorse the measure, and remove all restrictions now imposed upon any class of voters. He had more faith in the people than gentlemen of the opposition. Suppose the people vote down the Constitution, then where will this question of negro suffrage be?

Mr. GREELEY said he would have all colored men to vote this Fall.

Mr. WEED—Then you would have them do so in violation of the statute.

Mr. GREELEY—The Constitution is above the statute.

Mr. WEED—Yes, and if the gentleman was discussing the statute, he would say the statute was above the Constitution. Then if you have negroes vote this Fall in violation of the statute, would you have women vote also?

Mr. GREELEY—If we give them the right here to do so, I would have them exercise it this Fall.

Mr. WEED—The gentleman goes deeper and deeper. He forgets that this Convention has no power to legislate, and that all that may be done here is of no consequence until it is ratified by the people, as provided by statute. This was not a political question, although gentlemen on the other side had sought to make it so. It was for that reason that he would give it a separate submission, and give all a chance to vote upon it untrameled. Suppose we send to the people a Constitution with a bad judiciary system, a bad canal system, and a bad financial system, and incorporate with them negro suffrage. All would go down together; but submit the suffrage question separately, and, if a majority shall vote for it, then it will become the law of the land.

Mr. MARTEN had always supposed that the Democratic Party, the party with which he had acted from his youth up, was opposed to any property qualification, and as a Democrat he took that ground. Now, if there was no other reason why negroes should not vote than the possession of property, then he should be clothed with the elective franchise. All questions upon which the people differ widely should be submitted separately. It was clearly the duty of the Convention to take that course, because there was no other way in which it could be brought to their attention so fairly and directly. He should support the proposition, and he wanted to do so untrammeled by any other amendment. Something had been said about party. He had hoped that all party considerations would be forgotten here, and that we should endeavor to make the best Constitution possible. It had been said that Republicans would vote for negro suffrage, and the Democrats against it; but the gentlemen would be mistaken when the vote came to be taken. It would then be found that the Democrats would be wronged upon both sides, and he feared that the Republicans would occupy the same position. He would prefer to have the question submitted without the property qualification. Let all negroes vote, or disfranchise them all; let us do away with all odious restrictions.

Mr. PAGE referred to the manner in which the property qualification was incorporated in the present Constitution, and said if the gentlemen thought best to submit the simple question as to whether negroes should vote or not, without restriction, he was content; but he agreed with the proposition that the present governing class should be consulted if the right of franchise was to be extended. It was in this view that he would prefer a separate submission of the question. The depository of political power must be consulted, and it should be sent out as a separate and distinct proposition. The science of government, true reasoning, sound principle, would justify it. There was no other way to dispose of it. The bill of rights guaranteed a free election, but if negro suffrage should be incorporated into the Constitution it would be a free election. Men would be compelled to vote under duress, to vote against the whole or for the whole. We had no right to assume that the people had changed since this question was last submitted to them. It was our duty to give them an opportunity to see distinctly whether they had or not.

Mr. COOKE denied that the right of suffrage was a privilege conferred by expediency. It was rather an inherent right of citizenship. The proposition of the gentleman from Cayuga (C. C. DWIGHT) was to strike the word "black" from the present Constitution. It was the duty of the Convention to revise the Constitution, and when that was done the result should be submitted to the people. If the question of suffrage, which was the first one considered, was submitted separately, then other propositions creating a difference of opinion would have to be treated in the same manner.

After further debate by Messrs. MCDONALD and SYLVESTER,

Mr. VEEDER moved that the Committee rise and report progress. Lost.

The Chair was about to put the motion on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kings, (MURPHY,) providing for separate submission to the people, when

Mr. VERPLANCK asked that the question might be postponed until there should be a full Convention. The Convention had now been in session from 4 o'clock to 8:15, and it was unfair to press a vote at this time. He renewed the motion to report progress. Lost.

Mr. VERPLANCK then proceeded to discuss the merits of the question. He concluded by expressing the hope that the vote would not be taken to-night.

Mr. VEEDER did not understand why this haste was exhibited to bring this question to a vote. He had witnessed such scenes in the Assembly when political questions were to be carried.

Mr. FOLGER raised the point of order that the gentleman was not speaking to the question.

The Chair sustained the point of order.

Mr. VEEDER moved to report progress. Lost.

Mr. PAIGE inquired if an amendment could be offered in Convention if not previously offered in Committee of the Whole?

The Chair decided that it could not.

Mr. PAIGE said it would be unwise and unkind to close the question now, when there were gentlemen who desired to modify the amendment offered by Mr. MURPHY.

Mr. FOLGER said the intention was simply to take a vote on Mr. MURPHY's amendment to report progress and sit again.

Mr. CONGER said he desired to submit some general remarks on the pending questions, but could not do so to-night, simply from exhaustion.

Mr. CHEESBRO moved to report progress. Lost.

The question was then taken on Mr. MURPHY's amendment and lost—29 to 78.

Mr. FOLGER moved to report progress.

Mr. VERPLANCK asked that the motion might be withdrawn, in order to allow him to offer an amendment.

Mr. GREELEY hoped that privilege would be granted.

Mr. FOLGER did not withdraw his motion, and the Committee rose, reported progress, and leave was granted to sit again.

At 8:45 o'clock the Convention adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 17.

JOHN SCHLACK's machine foundry was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is $18,000, on which there is an insurance of $8,000.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Sheffield Outrages—Prof. Beesley's Attempted Apology—The Fuss and Farce of the Sultan's Visit.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, July 4, 1867.

This is a great day with you. But as I am not there and you are, you will prefer that I should talk about what is going on here, and really there is so much to talk about that I do not know where to begin. What with the murder of MAXIMILIAN, and the Sheffield outrages, and the approaching visit of the Sultan, and the apparent mutiny of Mr. DISRAELI's followers, what with the *obiter dicta* of Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, on one hand, and Prof. BEESLEY on the other, it is enough to disturb one's equanimity. Prof. BEESLEY, Professor, I think, of History at University College, London, (but do not take my word for that—I cannot tell just now,) is, however, largely known, not in his capacity of Professor, for as such he is only known to his pupils, but to the outside public, as the most violent type of the Social Radical which you can find in this country among cultivated men. But in order that you may understand exactly his position, you must distinguish sharply between the old Radicals, like HENRY BERKELEY, the veteran advocate of the ballot, and like Mr. CHARLES VILLIERS, Lord CLARENDON's brother, and Ex-President of the Poor Law Board, and the new Radicals of the modern school. Then, again, among these latter, there are many subdivisions, which really stand very wide apart, indeed. Many of the young Oxford Radicals would repudiate Prof. BEESLEY altogether, and he, in his turn, would denounce them as kid-glove Liberals. The fact is, in order to understand English politics in the present day, you must on the Liberal side distinguish the old aristocratic Whigs, including a large section of the Adullamites; and the old ballot Radicals, also very aristocratic in their social ideas at bottom; and the metropolitan Radicals, with Mr. AYRTON at their head, who are remarkable for their coldness on the subject of Reform, their worldly cynicism and secret hostility to the workingman and to the claims of labor, and their heat and zeal in the cause of religious liberty and against the social claims of the landowners; and the northern Radicals, mainly represented by Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. FORSTER and Mr. STANSFELD, who with equal ardor for religious liberty and equal hostility to "privilege" are very warm and earnest in the cause of Reform and the working classes, and who, be it said parenthetically, are in the main religiously-minded men, whereas the metropolitan Radicals (the city members are a class apart—I do not allude to them here) are chiefly and undisguisedly Sadduceen in their tendencies; and the Scotch Radicals, described by Mr. GRANT DUFF, an accomplished free-thinker, or by Mr. KINGLAKE, the author of *Eothen*, I forget which, as "Puritanical Republicans," to their intense indignation; and the Irish Radicals, who are Catholics and hate the Scotch Radicals, and are well hated by them in return. You must distinguish all these, and then you have still to take into account the newest school of all the radicals—the Oxford Radicals, a very influential body of men in this country, as gradually tending to "leaven" opinion with their ideas—mostly young men, or men under the middle age, but men with a definite creed about the land laws, about education, about Ireland, about the law of master and servant, about army reform, in short, about every vital part of the government and the back-bone of society. Prof. BEESLEY belongs strictly to this party, and has separated himself from it only by his own centrifugal violence and his hatred of the existing powers. The young Oxford party are remarkable for the unflinching logic of their ideas, and the perfect absence of hostility toward the upper classes, to which, in fact, its members mostly belong. I have entered into all this because it will furnish you with a key to a variety of facts which are, doubtless, already before you. It will explain to you Prof. BEESLEY's speech at the meeting of the London Trades' Unions, where he apologized for the Sheffield outrages, and said that after all murder in the cause of a union was no worse than murder in other causes, no worse for instance, than "Governor" EYRE's murder of 400 blacks in the cause of the white planters." It will explain to you the great and legitimate indignation of the London *Times* at Prof. BEESLEY. The fact is, there is only one opinion in the country about the Sheffield outrages. We are horror struck. Prof. BEESLEY evidently fears that these revelations will do still more harm to the cause of the workingman, already at a great disadvantage in this country, and with the pluck of a fanatic says the wrong thing at the wrong moment. The only effect is to increase our indignation and damage his own reputation. But if the London *Times* was indignant at Prof. BEESLEY for his apology for unionist murder, the *Telegraph* was equally indignant with Sir JOHN PAKINGTON for an equally insane opinion upon another subject on the other side. Lord GROSVENOR, Mr. LOWE and Lord ELCHO went the other day to Sir JOHN and asked him to pull down Knightsbridge Barracks, as being horrible eyesores, &c., and positive nuisances. Now these Knightsbridge Barracks look out upon Hyde Park, very near the spot of the original Exhibition of 1851, and turn a very black looking back indeed upon Brompton—(an act, by the bye, of great hypocrisy on the part of the barracks.) They are not wanted there—they corrupt the neighborhood, depreciate property (notably the Marquis of Westminster's) in the vicinity, are a source of expense to the Government, disfigure Knightsbridge, and spoil that part of the Park. Lord GROSVENOR and Mr. LOWE had an overwhelming case. What was the amazement of the public on learning that Sir JOHN PAKINGTON had refused to accede to their request on the ground that the Government were very glad to have a snuggery for permanent troops, to help the Police and to overlook the Park in case of trouble! People hardly knew whether to laugh at Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, (he was the man who let the cat out of the bag about the ten minutes' Reform Bill,) or to be indignant with the Secretary for War. It was an inconceivable blunder. For, as it was well said, if London is to be kept in order by force, all the troops in the country would hardly avail you. However I am not sure that what stirs our ant's hillock most is not the advent of the Sultan. Not that we are in any commotion about his coming. But if you will accept the paradox, the whole country is in acommotion because there is no commotion about his coming. As in the case of Sir JOHN and the barracks, here again we are divided between laughter and positive indignation. I really don't know, and as Lord Dundreary would say, no fellow does know, who invited the Sultan. However, there he is, coming fast. As far as I can tell, he invited himself. Well, if Queen VICTORIA invited herself to America I suppose you would receive her in a friendly sort of way. You would not send her to a hotel if you had a residence for her. But at first the Sultan was to have gone to a hotel, at his own expense! Then there was an outcry and Lord STANLEY, in the House of Commons, said, "Oh! no, not at his own expense; the State will receive him—at Claridge's Hotel—and pay his bill." This caused a perfect titter next morning, all over the country. "Pay the Sultan's bill!" Charming idea. However, indignation followed the titter, and questions in the House of Commons followed both. But Lord STANLEY stuck to his text, and some said he said that he wasn't master of the ceremonies; he himself says he said nothing of the kind, but that he had no power to put this, that and the other royal palace at the Sultan's disposal—which, of course, is a very dogged way of putting the whole blame on royal shoulders. No doubt the royal widow is in no mood to receive a royal Sultan. Then the poor, dear little Princess is not to be disturbed in Marlborough House, where she has only got out into her garden at last. Unconcerned critics suggested Clarence House, the Duke of Edinburgh's residence, in the Duke's absence. But Lord STANLEY turned an equally deaf ear to that proposal. So the Sultan was to have gone to CLARIDGE's, and CLARIDGE was all agog about maroon curtains and new gildings, when Earl DUDLEY, of operatic and other notoriety, stepped forward and placed Dudley House in Park-lane at the Sultan's disposal. The Duke of Sutherland also offered to place Sutherland House at the Sultan's disposal. However, "the State" was graciously pleased to accept my Lord DUDLEY's polite offer. But your readers will ask who is Lord DUDLEY. He is a very well known man in this country, a man about whom more lies have been told than could easily be counted. He was, as many of you know, Lord WARD, Baron WARD, and was created Earl DUDLEY within the last few years. His fortune, much of which is in slate quarries and coal mines, is variously stated as rising to £400,000 per annum, say roughly two and a half million dollars. He is strikingly handsome, with long features, dark eyes, long dark hair, which, as gossip says, it takes his valet hours to comb out of its mulatto crispness and waviness, and his countenance is one of striking intelligence. So much for his person. As to his tastes, he is one of the most enthusiastic patrons of art in the country. He devotes large sums to the opera, has a splendid collection of pictures and sculpture, and, in short, as a patron of art, is probably second to none in the kingdom. But then comes the Nemesis upon all these splendid gifts and privileges. His enemies persist and half the world believes, that he is as mad as a March hare. There is the story, which is almost national by this time, of his having believed himself to be in the family way. When once a man gets a reputation for anything, you know how legend after legend springs up and accretes to his legendary character. The last story which went the round about him was that he believed he had two squirrels inside him, and that he eat nuts all day to feed them. Upon which, the story goes, that a friend said to him, "that won't do, DUDLEY; the squirrels like to crack the nuts themselves." Whereupon the Earl since that time has swallowed the nuts whole in order not to debar the squirrels of their legitimate enjoyment. It is easy to see how an eccentric man, with a certain saturnine sense of humor, and a dash of the devil-may-care about him, would humor the fools, who thought him mad, to the top of their bent, and relishing the joke intensely, would say in his sleeve, "You think me mad—mad you shall think me." A man like that, need only in a gust of Rabelaisianism throw himself back in his chair at dessert, and, as he crunches his nuts, say to a young gadabout, "nice nuts for those two squirrels inside me, Jack, or Tom, or Jerry," and the thing is done—the story will spread like wildfire. Indeed the baseness of London gossip is without parallel, I was going to say, if I did not remember to have heard that New-York gossip is about as bad. As for Earl DUDLEY, putting all I know of him together, I utterly disbelieve the stories about his madness. I believe that he is a man of brilliant natural capacities, who has frittered them away—and that the sole foundation for the belief in his madness is to be found in his princely freaks of generosity and his contempt for the ordinary routine of English society. There is, it is true, a darker story of his having caused the death of his first wife, Miss DE BURGH, by cruel treatment. But that also is said by those who know him intimately, to be a calumny, and that his silence on the subject has in fact been an act of heroism on his part. Lately you may remember he married again one of the beautiful Miss MONCREIFFES, the daughter of Sir THOMAS and lady LOUISA MONCREIFFE, and a sister of the Duchess of Athole. Dudley House, with its magnificent gallery of pictures called the Egyptian Hall, in which the Earl gives so many of his great concerts, is in the centre, or thereabouts, of Park-lane, overlooking Hyde Park, and that is the house or palace which the Earl has placed at the Sultan's disposal. No doubt the Earl, who has an oriental and unbounded taste for grandeur, will know how to receive the Eastern potentate. He is just the sort of man who would sign away $1,000,000 at a stroke of the pen for that sort of thing as easily as Mr. PEABODY does for a great philanthropic object. I wish Earl DUDLEY would head a subscription with £100,000 to educate the benighted population of England. I fear I have dwelt at some length on the Earl. But I can hardly doubt that your readers will like to know who it is that is going to do the "Arabian Nights" entertainment to please the English Government in a small way.

After all, what is the secret of this comedy? For it is a ridiculous comedy. A very tangled web, I take it. The Sultan doubtless feels he is very near being left out in the cold in these new times. So he determined off hand to do a bit of Western civilization, and if the mountain would not come to him, to go to the mountain. In former days a Tory Government would have received him with enthusiasm; now they dare not. Liberal opinion in this country is cool about the Turk, and liberal opinion is paramount. Perhaps the Tory chiefs have said, under the rose: "Come, but expect nothing from us. See how you are received, feel the pulse for yourself, and we shall feel it, too, for our own sakes. But there must be no familiarities between us." Whether the Queen's head is still running on Prince ALBERT, or whether she thinks that no polygamist Prince should be admitted to desecrate a monogamic and Christian palace, whether it is honest perplexity or uncontrollable obstinacy, I cannot say, for I have no clue. However, the papers this morning say that she will stop in town to receive him—whatever that "reception" may mean. But the great review in Hyde Park (a review of 5,000 [10,000!] men!!!) in honor of the Sultan, which was to have been to-morrow, is put off owing to the now confirmed report of the execution of MAXIMILIAN, who was cousin to the Queen. My letter has already run to such length that I must wind up.

Mr. GARRISON's appearance at the great breakfast in London on Saturday created a great sensation. It was almost a national and historical event. Let me hope that you in America will respond to the feelings expressed by us at that breakfast. Let bygones be bygones. For Heaven's sake let us both shunt that everlasting *Alabama* business out of the way.

AFFAIRS IN ROME.

The Grand Centenary Celebration—Present Aspect of the Eternal City—The Papal Army.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Tuesday, July 2, 1867.

Of all the crowds ever gathered under one roof, and that St. Peter's, probably that of the 29th of June was the greatest. Not long after daylight in the morning the population of Rome commenced moving in the direction of the Vatican, and by the time the procession began to pass into the Basilica, the rest of the city was half deserted by its inhabitants. Human curiosity will never be satisfied, though it may be amused by the sight of much the same thing a hundred times. An interior illumination of St. Peter's is an unusual thing, but every Roman has enjoyed, what is quite as well worth seeing, a lighting up of the outside at least twice a year, all his life long. The men employed in hundreds to light the candles of the interior illumination, commenced their work at an early hour in the morning, for its magnitude made it an undertaking of not easy execution. It was indeed attended with no little peril, as one felt seeing the men at such a height swing from ropes, or running along the edge of narrow cornices.

The success of the illumination, in respect to quantity of light, hardly came up to our expectations. The candles, although placed in tens of thousands, and assisted by the reflection of hundreds of thousands of prisms, glimmered in the vast abyss of the cathedral like stars in the sky There was not that bewildering flood of light which we had reason to expect after the brilliant effect of daylight streaming in upon the masses of crystal and color, days before. At the Basilica of St. Paul's the effect was finer, as the height of the building is less, and there are no buttresses to cast masses of shadow, but the long rows of polished granite columns allow the light to be diffused through wide openings.

The crowd within St. Peter's at the moment of greatest pressure, could not have been less than sixty or seventy thousand. Respiration was difficult, and movement was nearly impossible; but I have not ascertained that there was any serious accident, although there are reports of arms broken, and men and women suffocated; no doubt exaggerations or inventions. During the ceremonies, one of the draperies took fire, but it was extinguished without panic, and the only other tragical incident of the day, so far as we know, was the attempt of a poor creature of a man, at a moment of religious exaltation before one of the altars, to take his own life, by the unclean process of cutting the throat.

Very few of the vast multitudes drawn together seem to keep very distinctly in mind the object of this great expenditure of money and energy. The eagerness to see the show, makes them forget saints and martyrs, and the process of making them; and whether it be Cæsar or St. Peter who is honored, it is all the same, provided the candle is burned and paid for by another. The Holy Father is to be felicitated upon the success of his undertaking, for a success it is, both as to the number of visitors brought together, and the amount of money contributed by the faithful from foreign countries. PIUS IX. and Rome have disputed with LOUIS NAPOLEON and Paris, for a day at least, the social if not moral control of Europe and America. The ruler of France invited his fellow-sovereigns to come and see his fine shop, and the Pope commanded the princes of the Church to come and take part in his last great demonstration. Nearly all the Cardinals, and from one-third to one-half of the Bishops of the Catholic world, have responded to the call. As a means of increasing his worldly store, the Pope's enterprise has been eminently successful, for it is not denied that during the past week several millions of francs have been thrown into the Pontiff's cap. The Holy Father, we are told, is much cheered by these new tokens of devotion to the interests of the Vatican. But giving money enough to pay expenses for a year, does not essentially improve the sad situation.

PIUS IX. is either a truly devout man, or plays wonderfully well his part. The look of seraphic abstraction with which he adores the Host, as he is borne upon his scaffold in procession, is really a beautiful image, in spite of our prejudices. Then he seems to be unconscious of the presence of the gazing crowd, and to wear the image of the heavenly Master, although surrounded by a splendor in mockery of Christ's humility.

What was done in the Tribune of St. Peter's on the day the martyrs were canonized, only the ten thousand upper ecclesiastics know who could get within ear and eye-shot of the scene. If the general world should remain in ignorance of it, the loss would cause no great amount of suffering. Most people have come to Rome to see decorations, fireworks and illuminations, and they have had them to heart's content. Never was the exterior illumination of St. Peter's more beautiful than on St. Peter's eve; and the *Girandola* of the Pincian Hill the night after surpassed all similar displays known here before, and ended with a conflagration of the machinery used in getting it up, which was a new treat, at least to the Romans.

Every day there are new shows in church, palace, garden and park, to amuse bishops, priests and people, and they will be continued several days longer; but the curiosity of the greater part is already gratified, and they wish to get away. But how so many people are to be got out of Rome is the difficulty. The railway station is worse than a battle-field. As these Romans, and I may say Italians, have had little experience in such matters, there is but little discipline or system in the management, when unusual numbers are to be passed over the road. There is a great deal of running to and fro, shouting, confusion, and consequent delay, until the patience is tried beyond measure, and one is glad when the journey is ended. It is certainly not an easy matter to make up trains of thirty wagons, and pass along twelve or fifteen hundred passengers at a time; but it is a little irregular to come in from three to six hours behind the time, and this when there is no actual break-down or "snow on the track."

I have received an impression of Rome and the Romans from this visit less favorable than from former ones, at other seasons of the year. The houses inside and out have a shabby look; the shops look mean, and the streets have as much rubbish in them as they had a dozen years ago. Some of it may have been lying where it is for that length of time. One who has been accustomed to the spruce shops and well-kept streets of the large towns of Northern Italy can, in respect to this matter, have little to say in praise of Rome. Those who have written about the Pope's capital have often exaggerated defects, but there are abuses existing here, social as well as political, which in the accounts have not been overwrought. And what is more, there can be no hope of reform until there is a change in the entire system.

I had always heard the Pope's army—now more than twelve thousand weak or strong—spoken of with disrespect, as made up of the very dregs of society; but I find it one of the handsomest little corps I have noticed anywhere. The men seem to be mostly very young, and many of them have faces so regularly formed as to lead to the belief that they come from the better classes of society. The Zouave uniform is becoming to them, and they look clean enough to be entitled to respect. Choosing between priest and soldier, our sympathies naturally go with the one whose aspect, or odor, is most in favor of the masses.

What the Pope's army is worth to him except for ornament, and to prove that he still relies more on material than on moral forces, one cannot see. This little band of young men, in arms, would be swept away in a week if brought in contact with the larger masses which GARIBALDI or the Italian Kingdom could bring into the field. It is the September Convention that protects the Pontiff, and not his little army, which for anything we know to the contrary, may be very brave. But the discredit of their mercenary service is not less, however decent they may look, or brave they may be. There are, doubtless, some pretty bad fellows among them, although that is true of almost every army. The most interesting, as well as significant fact is, that the Pope cannot rely upon his own countrymen for support.

In a few days the four or five hundred Prelates and tens of thousands of priests and monks, will have left Rome, and be on the way back to their various countries. In the course of the present year they will make report to the faithful committed to their care, of the marvel of which, in the city of the Chief Bishop of the Church, they have been witnesses. They will be able to kindle anew the zeal of those already under nearly absolute control. More money will be collected, and the Holy Father will be consoled with the hope of a new lease of temporal power. We must wait and see what is the moral and political effect of the present demonstration.

ANGELICA.

COMMENCEMENT AT YALE.

Baccalaurate Sermon by President Woolsey—Programme for the Week.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, July 15, 1867.

There are two annual influxes of visitors into this quiet town, which for a season make it sufficiently gay. The larger and gayest crowd comes to Presentation, but bringing this day so near Commencement as has been done of late years, is tending toward the union of the two occasions. This year the interval between them has been only three weeks, and the result of this change was seen yesterday in the unusually large number of the graduating class who were present at the Baccalaurate sermon. This is delivered on the Sunday preceding Commencement, and opens the exercises of the week. The class assembles in front of the Lyceum, and marches in procession into the chapel. There they occupy the old seats, which as a *full* class they occupied for the last time on Presentation Day. It would be difficult to collect a finer or more appreciative audience than that which graced the old chapel yesterday; and no wonder, for President WOOLSEY was the preacher of the day, and in New-Haven at least, this announcement would be enough to bring out the *élite* of this highly cultivated community.

The speaker took his text from the viii. chap. of Ezekiel, part of the 12th verse—"For they say the Lord seeth us not; the Lord hath forsaken the Earth." He briefly described the times of which the prophet wrote, and applied the text to a similar state of things which is being produced in our own day by the various systems of philosophy now in vogue. These systems, he said, were all hostile to Christianity, and his aim should be to seek to suggest some thought which might be helps in the strife with unbelief, into which the young men now about to go forth into the world would be sure to be drawn. He then went on to show that it must not be assumed that the evidence of Revelation ought to be clear and irresistible; that a man cannot come to a conception of spiritual truth by the exercise of his intellect alone; that a person who denies the reality of sin and cannot or will not admit his own sinfulness must pronounce the gospel false, and under this head he made a very strong argument against pantheism and necessary development, claiming that we must reject these systems or Christianity. Then he endeavored to show that the conflict of the age will be between Christianity and Atheism. "The knot is cut by Atheism, united by Christ, but more hopelessly entangled by Deism. Modern science will not permit men to stop short with Deism." His last point was that the triumph of these systems it achieved would be barren; they would destroy but could not build up.

And now came the farewell to the class. As he pronounced the words "my beloved friends and pupils," at which the class rose, the old man's voice trembled, and those who were near enough could see the tears glistening in his eyes. The whole address was beautiful and touching. He assured the class that though as yet they had been little exposed to doubts, they would now have to grapple with them, and he entreated them to be honest with themselves. He said the times in which they went forth were favorable. The state of the country was far better than when they entered college. He spoke of the scenes of religious interest through which the class had passed, and closed with an earnest and eloquent exhortation to them to hold fast the old faith.

We believe it is common for college students to reverence their President, but there are none holding that position who are more revered and honored than President WOOLSEY. For twenty-one years he has been at the head of this venerable institution and during this time he has been regarded with ever increasing respect. The class of '67 may consider themselves fortunate in hearing their baccalaureate from his lips.

The programme for the remainder of the week which we copy from the *College Courant*, is as follows:

MONDAY—Anniversary of the Scientific School. Address by Prof. LYMAN.
TUESDAY—Concio ad Clerum, by Rev. STEPHEN FENN, class '49.
WEDNESDAY—Alumni Meeting. Oration by Rev. Mr. ADAMS, D. D., of New-York City. (Y. C. 1827.)
2. Commemoration of the Establishment of Yale College in 1717. Addresses by various persons.
3. Annual meetings of the Linonia and Brothers Societies.
4. Phi Beta Kappa Anniversary; Orator Senator O. S. FERRY, (Y. C. 1844;) Poet Rev. E. D. MORRIS, D. D. (Y. C. 1849.)
5. Reunions of various Classes.
THURSDAY—Commencement.

Y.

Sheffield Scientific School—The Regatta at Worcester—The Crews of Yale and Harvard—The Rival Boats—The Base Ball Clubs.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, July 16, 1867.

Yesterday afternoon the anniversary exercises of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College took place at Sheffield Hall. The exercises were opened at 4 o'clock with prayer, by President WOOLSEY, who presided. Gov. ENGLISH, Lieut.-Gov. HYDE, several Senators and other distinguished men occupied seats on the platform. The lecture room, in which the exercises took place, was filled with a select audience. The theses and essays were not in the nature of orations, but are papers designed to show the advancement the young men have made in scientific research. Those read yesterday were all of a meritorious character. After the reading the company partook of a fine collation in the lower hall in the east wing, after which they reassembled in the main hall and listened with great interest to an address delivered by Prof. C. S. LYMAN on the following subject: "Scientific Education and its Relations to Industry." This fertile subject was treated in an eloquent and interesting manner by Prof. LYMAN. The great industrial acheivements of the age which science has produced or aided being appropriately referred to and commented upon. The address closed by an allusion to the great developments and improvements which are to be wrought in the world through the efforts of industry directed by science. The address closed the anniversary exercises.

The school for the past year has been more flourishing than ever, having numbered 125 students. Yesterday forenoon the State Board of Visitors of the school met at Sheffield Hall and transacted its business, and admitted four applicants to the free scholarships. Twenty are now admitted, leaving twenty vacant. The graduating class this year are fifteen in number.

The regatta and games at Worcester are now occupying the minds of the students and are the great staple of conversation among collegiates. The Yale University crew has been actively engaged for a few weeks past in preparing for the contest at Lake Quinsigamond on Friday, and are in tolerable trim. The crew consists of WM. A. COPP, (stroke,) of New-England Village, Mass.; next to him sits SAMUEL PARRY, of Chester, N. J.; both of these are muscular fellows and the best men of the crew; next sits WM. H. LEE, of Chicago, Ill., a tall, broad-shouldered fellow, but a green oar; next is JAMES COFFIN, of Irvington, N. Y., a brother of EDMUND COFFIN, who rowed in the races of 1863, 1865 and 1866; he is tall and wiry and has the longest reach of any man in the crew. W. H. FERRY pulls the port bow, and is from Chicago, Ill.; he is tall, thin and muscular and rows finely. GEORGE A. ADEE, of Westchester, N. Y., is the coxswain and is the smallest man of the crew, having been trained down to below 140 pounds. COPP belongs to the Junior class; PARRY, COFFIN, FERRY and ADEE to the Senior, and LEE to the Sophomore class.

The Yale Freshmen Crew is as follows: William McClintock, of Pittsburgh, Penn. (stroke;) Roderick Terry, Irvington, N. Y.; Theodore F. Hinds, Richfield Springs, N. Y.; Charles N. Chadwick, Old Lyme, Conn.; John E. Curran, Utica, N. Y.; Henry A. Cleveland, New-Haven, Conn. (bow.) The crew is a fine one, and will give their competitors a hard pull.

The following are the Harvard Crews: University Crew—Alden P. Loring, of Boston, (stroke,) weight 153 lbs.; William H. Simmonds, Concord, Mass., 170 lbs.; T. S. Edmunds, Newton Corner, Mass., 156 lbs.; R. C. Watson, Milton, Mass., 148 lbs.; W.W. Richards, New-York City, [illegible] lbs.; George W. Holdredge, Irvington, N. Y., [illegible] lbs. Average weight 155 lbs; last year it was 153 lbs., and the year before 136 lbs. The greatest average was in 1864, when it was 170 lbs. The Harvard Crew are in good trim, and are a fine crew. Though hopeful of victory, they are by no means confident. Not much betting for either crew has been made as yet.

The Howard Freshmen crew are J. W. Sanger, (stroke,) Theophilus Parsons, S. Van Rensselaer Thayer, S. M. Lowe, B. Adams, G. Willis, (bow.) All the members of this crew are sons of distinguished men. SANGER is a son of Judge SANGER; PARSONS, of THEOPHILUS PARSONS of Harvard Law School; THAYER, of the well-known NATHANIEL THAYER; LOWE, of the New-York millionaire, A. A. LOWE; ADAMS is a grandson of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS; and WILLIS, a son of the poet.

The Yale men do not have high hopes of winning the University flag, yet they expect to show some good time. The Yale Freshmen crew feel pretty confident about their contest. They are now at Worcester practicing. The Yale University shell arrived here this morning, and was tried in the harbor by the crew. It was made by MCKAY, of New-York. It is 50 feet long and 22 inches wide, and cost $400. The Harvard University shell is 51 feet long, 20 inches wide, and weighs 180lbs. It was made by ELLIOTT, at Greenpoint. The Harvard Freshmen crew's boat is 51 feet long, 21 inches wide, and weighs 200lbs. It was also made by ELLIOTT. There is but one man in each of the University crews that rowed last year, and they are COPPS, of Yale, and LORING, of Harvard. The Harvard crew are already at Worcester practicing. The Yale crew goes to-morrow (Wednesday.)

On Thursday the Freshmen and Sophomore nines of Yale and Harvard will play match games of base ball at Worcester, the former in the forenoon and the latter in the afternoon. The Yale nine of '70 are as follows: McClintock, p.; Buck, c.; Shattuck, 1st b.; Selder, 2d b.; McClure, 3d b.; Lewis, l. f.; Coffin, r. f.; Faulkner, s. s.; Trumbull, c. f. MCCUTCHIN, the catcher and best player in this Club is disabled, and cannot play. The following are the members of '69 nine of Yale: Hooker, p.; Cunningham, s. s.; Van Wyck, 1st b.; McLean, 2d b.; Terry, l. f.; Burrell, c. f.; Childs, 3d b.; DeGrove, r. f.; Condict, c.

Both Clubs are composed of fine players, and they give promise of being more than a match for the Harvard nines.

Musical matters for the past year have been at a discount at Yale, so that the Beethoven Society will not appear this week at Worcester, although Harvard will be represented.

During yesterday and to-day one hundred and nine young men have applied for examination for admission into the Freshman class. Of these only four or five have been rejected. Quite a number were conditioned.

The Annual Gathering of Classmates—Commencement Proceedings of the New-Haven Historical Society, Interesting Addresses, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WEDNESDAY, July 17, 1867.

Apparently dull at first, Commencement week, with its varied and multifarious exercises, is growing in interest with the growing heat of the weather. The Alumni began to flock back to their *Alma Mater* last night, and to-day the town is full of them. A scene not soon to be forgotten is that which may be witnessed any year at this time at the New-Haven Hotel. There the graduates gather as they arrive, and in one corner of the reading-room you may see a knot of gray-haired men, old classmates who have not met for many a twelvemonth, talking over their college days. In the hall the younger classes crowd, and each new arrival is welcomed as only old college friends can welcome each other.

Tuesday afternoon the hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Yale College was celebrated by the New-Haven Historical Society in the Centre Church. On the stage were displayed portraits of several old fathers of the College, and a number of the books which constituted the original library. Among these was a copy of NEWTON's *Principia*, which he himself presented to the new College in America; also, a set of the *Tattler*, which STEELE sent to the "Gymnasia Academica" in Connecticut. The first address, by Prof. GILMAN, was a highly interesting account of the early days of the College. He recounted the struggles which convulsed the colony as to the rival claims of Hartford, New-Haven, Saybrook and other places for the location of the future University, the causes which led to its establishment at New-Haven, and the amusing scenes which took place on the transfer of the library from Saybrook. The address was a very spicy one, enlivened by many witty allusions to by-gone days. The President of the Society then gave the history of the present site of the College, and he was followed by Dr. BACON in an impromptu address, concerning the benefits which the town had received from the College and the College from the town. He mentioned, as an interesting fact, that Gov. YALE, from whom the College took its name, was born on part of the lot on which the library now stands. This morning found the town full of Alumni, come back to attend their class-meetings. At 9 o'clock the graduates held their meeting at Alumni Hall. Judge TAFT, of Cincinnati, presided. After the prayer, the obituary record was read. Ex-President DAY's obituary was given before his death, by Prof. THATCHER. For several weeks this venerable man has been missed from his accustomed place, and his end is evidently near at hand. The Alumni hymn was then sung to the old tune of Lenox, and grandly indeed that chorus of so many hundred voices resounded through the spacious hall.

Prof. PORTER, on behalf of the Alumni Committee, then made a statement respecting the proposed memorial chapel. It is designed to build this chapel in honor of the fallen soldiers of Yale. The delegations from the Yale Clubs, in various places, were then called on. Rev. Mr. TARBOX responded, in behalf of the Boston Club, in a very happy speech; Judge TAFT spoke in behalf of the Cincinnati Association; Hon. WM. EVARTS for the New-York Yale men, and others for the clubs at Chicago and St. Louis. Miscellaneous addresses were then called for and a few made; and at 11 o'clock addresses were called for from the Class of 1817, a number of whose gray-haired representatives were seated on the stage. The first response was from Judge SPAULDING, of Ohio, who made a very witty speech. He was followed by others.

A procession was formed which proceeded to the North Church. An oration was then delivered by Rev. W. ADAMS, D.D., of New-York. He took for his subject, "Success in Life," and endeavored to show that success consisted not in the gratification of worldly ambition, but in making our lives sacrifices on the shrine of Christian benevolence. He drew a vivid picture of the times of Queen ANNE and the GEORGES, and of the false standard which prevailed in those days. He showed that the true spirit had made great progress in our own day, and paid a beautiful tribute to DICKENS and the men who, like him, have done so much to advance a spirit of true philanthropy among their fellows. The whole address was characteristic for its beautiful and scholarly style, and was listened to with deep interest by a large audience.

This afternoon the business meetings of the various classes take place, and this evening their social reunions. The class of '64 hold their triennial and present the silver cup, that much longed for honor, to the class boy. It is a pleasant sight to see so many sons of Yale coming back to the embrace of their Alma Mater to see them sitting on the College fence, that sacred old roost, or lounging about talking of the days that are no more. And it is amusing to see the listless and disgusted air which pervades the few undergraduates who still linger, some to see the sights, more, perhaps, awaiting the necessary supplies from the paternal purse to enable them to leave these classic shades; but to-morrow comes the commencement proper, and then New-Haven will be left for a season as quiet as a deserted city. Of the remaining exercises more anon.

Y.

HOBART COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

The Baccalaureate Sermon—Resignation of President Jackson—Conventions of the Chi Phi and the Alpha Delta Phi—Exercises of the Graduating Class.

The Commencement exercises of this College were inaugurated on Sunday evening, the 7th inst., by the baccalaureate sermon, delivered by the President, Rev. Dr. JACKSON, to the graduating class. It was a discourse full of Christian sympathy and parental advice. The fact that Dr. JACKSON closes with the year his connection with the College—having resigned his position and accepted the Presidency of Trinity College, Hartford—gave to his teaching more than the usual share of interest. Dr. JACKSON carries with him the regrets of all true friends of the College at his departure, and their warmest wishes for his future success.

On Tuesday the Chi Phi Fraternity held their annual convention, calling together a large number of representatives from other chapters, and many of their graduates from Hobart. Delegates were present from the Upsilon, Alpha and Beta Chapters, of New-York; the Delta and Sigma, of New-Jersey; the Psi, of Ohio, and the Kappa and Theta, of Pennsylvania. They held no public exercises.

On Tuesday evening an oration and poem were delivered before the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, at Linden Hall. A large audience was present, and enjoyed both greatly.

On Wednesday morning was the speaking for the White Rhetorical prize, (gold medal.) All the orations were good, but that of THOMAS FOOTE, son of Judge FOOTE, late of the Court of Appeals, was pronounced by the Committee to be superior to the others, and was therefore awarded the prize.

In the afternoon the White and Cobb prize essays were read. The subject assigned for the former was the "Revolution of 1688;" the prize was taken by EDWARD SOUTHGATE, son of Bishop SOUTHGATE. The Cobb prizes on the subject "DRYDEN and Contemporary Literature" were taken—the first by JAMES VAN VOAST, of the Junior class, and the second by LEWIS HALSEY, of the graduating class. Many persons thought that these awards should have been reversed, but the decision of the Committee is entitled to respect.

Wednesday evening was set apart for the Reunion of the Alumni, but both the poet and orator failed to appear, and at the eleventh hour Rev. THOMAS M. BISHOP was invited to deliver the address. Rev. JOHN F. POTTER has been invited to deliver the oration next Commencement, and SAML. W. TUTTLE, of New-York, the poem.

But nine members of the graduating class took part in the commencement exercises proper. The rest were excused or absent. By far the best oration was the Latin Salutatory by EDWARD R. BROWN, of Connecticut. Whether classical or not, his oration was easily understood by ordinary Latin scholars, and in composition as well as delivery was highly meritorious.

The Alumni dinner gave occasion for speeches even pleasanter than usual. Dr. JACKSON bade farewell to the College, and Bishop COXE dismissed the company with some extremely laughable remarks.

The exercises concluded with the usual levee at the President's, and the "grand ball" given by the graduating class. The College is in a highly prosperous condition financially, and, as a sectarian institution, stands well in the Church.

A. M.

Burning of the Museum Building in St. Louis—Wardrobes Destroyed—Loss Over $100,000.

From the St. Louis Dispatch, July 13.

About 2 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the Museum building, on Fifth-street, near Franklin-avenue, which rivaled, at least in the magnitude of the conflagration, the burning of the great Lindell. The alarm was given about 2:15, and although the fire-engines were prompt upon the ground, but little service was done other than in preventing the complete destruction of adjacent property. The Museum building was leased and occupied by J. and C. ESHER as a Theatre Comique. They had recently gone to considerable expense in the production of a spectacular piece called the "Naiad Queen," all the properties and scenes of which were destroyed. All the members of the stock company had retired from the building before the fire was discovered, and each one of them lost his wardrobe and stage properties. The building was owned by Messrs. LAMB, NORTHRUP & BOECKLER, and was valued at $75,000. It is a total loss, only two bare columns of the front doorway and a portion of the side and back walls remaining.

The fire is reported to have broken out near the alley door at the northwest corner of the building. An old Irishwoman, whose name is not known, came to this back door about 9 o'clock last night, and demanded admission. She was affected with liquor, and becoming enraged at remarks made to her, she drew out a large knife and brandished it in a threatening manner. She afterward ran one of the supernumeraries named PAINTER to the back part of the stage and up the stairway, holding the knife in her hand. Mr. JAMES TURNER, the stage carpenter, fearing serious consequences from her maudlin attack, forcibly ejected her through the back door into the alley. Several members of the company are confident that this woman has had something to do with the fire.

The building was formerly owned by a stock company, who placed in it a large museum collection and theatre combined. It did not pay, however, and the building and properties combined were sold some time since at trustee's sale. The building was insured for $45,000 in St. Louis companies.

Mr. ESHER's loss will reach scarcely less than $12,600. We learn that he had a full insurance on his furniture before he removed to the Museum building, but neglected to have it transferred. Consequently his loss is heavy. The safe in the Treasurer's office was brought out of the ruins this morning unhurt, having stood the fiery ordeal without a crack or scarcely a blemish. All of last night's receipts, together with many valuable papers, were in it. The books of the theatre, however, were kept out for the first time last night, and were consequently destroyed.

The different members of the stock company, who had their wardrobes in the building, lost their attire. Mrs. ESHER lost all her clothing and jewelry, worth in the aggregate near $6,000. She jumped a distance of twelve feet upon a roof, and was caught in the arms of her husband. To make up for the losses which these persons have sustained we hear that many of them will take benefits, at no distant day, at different public places in the city. Mr. JOE EMMETT has announced his to come off two weeks from to-day at De Bar's Opera House.

In addition to the destruction of property involved in the loss of the Theatre Comique building, great damage was done to all the property between Fifth-street and the private alley fronting on Franklin-avenue.

The Collision on the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad—Three Men Killed and Many Wounded.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, July 13.

At about 1:30 yesterday morning a terrible accident occurred at a point about one and a half miles north of Gardner Station, on the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, caused by a collison between the passenger train from Chicago, and a cattle train of about twenty-one cars, bound for Chicago. From a gentleman who was a passenger on board the train, we learn the following particulars in relation to the terrible affair:

The passenger train, consisting of three cars besides the sleeping car, filled with passengers, on approaching the bridge, about one and a half miles north of Gardner, ran into a cattle train of twenty-one cars, which, as we are informed, was running out of time, and endeavoring to reach the next station, contrary to orders. At the time of the collision the locomotive of the cattle train was just emerging from the north end of the bridge, and at a point where there is an embankment of about ten feet in height, flanked on either side by swampy grounds. The collision was terrible beyond description, making a complete wreck of both engines, pushing the tender over into the next cattle car, and throwing the first passenger car, which became detached, down the embankment into the swamp. This car, which had on board more passengers than could be seated, consisting principally of laborers on their way to work on the Jacksonville and Bloomington Railroad, caught fire and was totally destroyed, and yet, singular to relate, only one person, whose name is unknown, lost his life, and he was burned to death, having probably been caught in the wreck of seats and other matter.

In a few moments after the collision the United States express car caught fire, and was entirely destroyed, and nearly all its contents, consisting of a great variety of packages and cash in the safe, amounting to about $30,000. The baggage car also took fire, and, together with most of the baggage, shared the fate of the express car. Our informant thinks that a small portion of the baggage was saved.

On clearing the wreck and searching for the injured, the casualties were found to be nearly as follows: Mr. H. F. MOULTON, conductor of the passenger train, was seriously, but not fatally, injured; Mr. PORTER D. HATHAWAY, baggage master, was fatally injured, and it was thought could live but a few hours; JAMES BRANCH, a brakeman on the passenger train, was instantly killed by being crushed to a jelly between two cars. He leaves a wife and three children, who reside at Joliet. The stranger referred to above was burned to a mere skeleton, and beyond recognition, but it is supposed he was a workman, on his way to Bloomington. About thirty-five or forty persons were more or less injured, all of whom it is thought will recover.

The conductor and fireman of the cattle train, on seeing that a collision was inevitable, saved themselves by jumping from the train. The principal officer of the train being killed, the duty of taking care of the wounded devolved upon the passengers, among whom was Dr. MCFARLAND, of Jacksonville, all of whom went to work as best they could to relieve the suffering, and accomplished wonders under the circumstances. The cattle train, consisting of twenty-one cars, contained 240 head of cattle, belonging to H. R. SMITH, of this county. Several of the cattle were killed and quite a number were badly bruised, but the exact number we did not learn.

A train made up at Bloomington proceeded to the scene of the accident, took on board the passengers, and proceeded to St. Louis, passing through this city at about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The regular afternoon train from Chicago arrived only about one hour behind time. By a special telegram, we learn that Mr. D. C. HICHMAN, who had charge of the cattle, was injured, but not seriously. This is the most serious accident which has ever occurred on this well-managed road, and the only collision, we believe, which has caused the death of any passenger among the thousands passing over this line annually.

Attachment Against Sterling Price for $50,000.

From the St. Louis Democrat, July 15.

Gen. STERLING PRICE, once of the rebel army, is now a quiet, unostentatious commission merchant in this city. He may be seen occasionally walking down Chestnut-street to his place of business, with a careworn countenance, and a slow, wearied step. Gen. PRICE appears to be willing to let the "lost cause" go by the board, and eke out the balance of his days in the peaceful pursuits of commerce. But he has done too much mischief to be "let alone" altogether. A Mr. BRINKLEY HORNSBY, of Johnson County, has brought suit against PRICE and other rebels for damages sustained by him in the Summer of 1861, by reason of being imprisoned for twenty days by the rebel soldiers under PRICE. Sheriff MCNEIL has received from the Johnson County Circuit Court an order of attachment against PRICE and others, authorizing him to seize their goods, chattels, &c., to the value of $50,000.

Plaintiff states that on or about the 22d day of August, in the year 1861, the said defendant with force and arms assaulted the said plaintiff and imprisoned him, and kept and detained him in prison, without reasonable or probable cause whatsoever, for a long time, to wit, for the space of twenty-three days then next following, and the said defendants did then and there illegally, unlawfully and willfully restrain plaintiff of his liberty, by keeping him in close confinement and under the guard of armed men, at the County of Johnson aforesaid, contrary to the laws and customs of the State of Missouri, and against the will of the said plaintiff, and to the great damage of the said plaintiff. Wherefore the said plaintiff says that he is injured and has sustained damages to the amount of $50,000, for which he asks judgment.

The New-York Pastors' Conference and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

The following resolution and the accompanying comments, appeared in the New-York *Examiner and Chronicle* of this week.

BROOKLYN, July 12, 1867.

Rev. E. Bright, D. D.:

DEAR BRO.: It is made my duty to transmit the inclosed copy of a resolution passed at the last meeting of the New-York Baptist Pastors' Conference. Fraternally yours,

ROBERT LOWRY, Secretary.

RESOLUTION.

"*Resolved*, That it be expressed as the sentiment of this Pastors' Conference, that the teachings of HENRY WARD BEECHER, as published in the *Examiner and Chronicle*, are by us regarded as unsound and dangerous, and that such publication meets our strongest disapprobation."

Somewhat autocratic in its tone, is it not? And what could be more sweeping and severe in its condemnation? We did not know that the objects of a Baptist Pastors' Conference included a censorship of the Baptist Press. But we publish the resolution of censure because it is sure to be made public, in some form, and the pastors who voted for it (by no means all the Baptist pastors of New-York and Brooklyn) will have no right to complain if we add comments of our own—especially as they gave us no intimation that it was to be proposed or adopted.

"The teachings of HENRY WARD BEECHER" have been published, more or less, and on a great variety of topics, in these columns, through the last twelve years. If they were thought to be "unsound and dangerous," why did not some one of the conferring pastors give us a manly specification and exposure of Mr. BEECHER's infidelity to truth and right? Everybody knows that this paper is open to well-written and courteous criticisms of opinions expressed in its columns. But instead of such criticism, we have a resolution, in which the whole question of "the teachings of HENRY WARD BEECHER," and, of course, of *The Examiner and Chronicle*, with respect to them, are summarily disposed of in six lines! "The teachings" of Mr. BEECHER, as we have published them, are, with no exceptions, condemned as "unsound and dangerous," and we receive the "strongest disapprobation" for giving them circulation! Had we published chapters from the worst-infected book that disgraces the age, the Pastors' Conference could not have been more sweeping or severe in its censure.

We respectfully submit that it is not a light thing for a conference of pastors thus to accuse such a man as the pastor of the Plymouth Church. His record is before the world, and history will embalm it as one of the most brilliant and noble God ever gave to man. He holds some opinions on social, political and religious questions in which we do not concur; but take him all in all, we cannot name the man whose influence is stronger in right directions, or who has been more fearless in the support of great principles. We do not think he would make a good Theological Professor, for his statements of doctrines are sometimes very incomplete. But that he loves God and His truth, and clings only to Jesus Christ for salvation, and to the Divine Spirit for regeneration and sanctification, we have no doubt; and it is because his ability to illustrate what he believes is unequaled, that we publish his "teachings." If the Baptist denomination had five just such preachers as he, how long does the Pastors' Conference suppose it would take for them to receive the loudest calls from many of our most important churches? Thousands of Baptists hear his preaching as they have opportunity—and the Pastors' Conference may be assured that such a resolution as we have received will not diminish the number of his hearers, readers or admirers.

This journal has little short of a hundred thousand readers, and aside from the pastors represented in the resolution, there are not fifteen persons in all the world from whom we have heard a word of complaint of the "teachings" of Mr. BEECHER. They have induced many families of other denominations to subscribe for our paper, and brought us the heartfelt thanks of a large number of our own people.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

A private letter from Iuka, North Mississippi, dated the 7th inst., makes the following statement: "Major GEORGE, a Confederate cavalry officer, was arrested here a week or two ago, at the instance of a woman whose husband he killed while attempting to take him according to orders, during the war. Some other charges were also alleged against him. He was confined at Corinth, but made his escape a few days since and came up here. He said he did not intend to keep out of the way, but wished only to get up some evidence in the case. There was a Lieutenant of the Federal army here at the time investigating the matter, and Major GEORGE sent for him, but the Lieutenant declined to see him, because, it is thought, that he feared to meet him. Mrs. GEORGE had gone to Corinth to visit her husband, and the military there have placed her under arrest and hold her as a hostage for her husband."

Hon. BALIE PEYTON, who was nominated for Congress by the Conservatives at Nashville, Tenn., on the 6th inst., has accepted in a letter in which he says: "If the Conservative cause can be made to triumph in the approaching election, the people of Tennessee will once more be free, prosperous and happy; if the extreme radicalism with which we have now to contend shall succeed in fastening upon us and our posterity permanently the fetters of slavery, then shall we be compelled to endure a state of degradation and wretchedness which will leave no hope of our future enfranchisement, save through the use of instrumentalities which all sound patriots and all true friends of the public peace and happiness would most earnestly desire to avoid."

The recent public meeting at Danville, Va., resolved that the existing state of the country demands the united action of all good citizens of every class, for the purpose of restoring the Government to its former tranquility, which has been too long disturbed by the conflicting interests of every section, as well as by a spirit of intolerance which should never have existed. The meeting indorsed the Union Republican Party and appointed five white and five colored delegates to the Union Republican Convention to be held in Richmond, on the 1st day of August next.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* says: The rebel party have heretofore carried their point frequently by calling their opponents "Abolitionists" and other obnoxious names; but we can inform them that they now have opponents who are not to be frightened in this way. There is a Union Republican Club in this city, and four hundred white and sixteen hundred colored voters of this city are in sympathy with this club—enough to rule the city, and they will do it. They are not to be frightened, and if our rebel friends think they are, they can try.

Mayor ANDERSON, of Savannah, Ga., last week issued an order stating that pursuant to the order of Gen. POPE, all persons hereafter engaged in getting up a public political meeting or assemblage within the jurisdictional limits of the city, must, as preliminary to the same, give at least twelve hours' notice of the time and place appointed, to the Mayor of the city and to the officer commanding the military post of Savannah, to the end that proper safeguards for the preservation of peace and good order at such gathering may be taken.

Gen. MOWER, commanding the District of Louisiana, has suspended the action of Justice M. O'CONNOR in a certain case recently brought before him, "satisfactory proofs and exhibits having been produced, showing an attempt by said judicial proceeding to perpetrate flagrant wrong upon the rights of the person and property of said EDWIN GRIBBLE, under and by virtue of colorable judicial proceedings and judicial writs thereunder."

A Washington dispatch to the Boston *Advertiser* says that it is understood that Gen. SHERIDAN has been for some weeks considering the question of removing Gov. THROCKMORTON and several of his officers, their influence being wholly thrown against the Union movements. Matters have progressed so far that successors to these rebel officials have been selected, and it is probable that a change may take place as soon as the supplemental act just passed becomes law.

Gen. SHERIDAN has ordered military commissions to convene at Austin, Texas, and at Baton Rouge, La., on the 22d inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Brevet Maj.-Gen. MCCOOK is President of the former, and Major TODD, of the Ordnance Department, President of the latter.

New-Orleans papers say that Gen. SHERIDAN has gone into very pleasant Summer quarters, having taken for a residence "Concession Plantation," the property of Mr. EFFINGHAM LAWRENCE. This place is located on the right bank of the river, in Plaquemines Parish, about twelve miles below Algiers.

The New-Orleans *Republican* says: "The most important if not the most honorable public offices in this city are now in the hands of rampant and bitter rebels. The Common Council is a nest of them which should be broken up and dispersed."

In Louisiana in 1860 there were 50,962 white voters. The number of whites and colored persons registered, as far as heard from, under the operations of the new law, is as follows: Whites, 37,249; colored, 71,930; total, 109,178.

Gen. SHERIDAN says incidentally in one of his communications that in the interior parishes of Louisiana, in proportion to the numbers, more blacks than whites write their names in registering.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE STATEN ISLAND COUNTERFEITERS.

Investigation Before United States Commissioner Newton—Harcy and Addate are Held to Bail, each in $10,000, to Appear for Trial—How the Detectives got Round Them.

Counterfeit twenty-five cent currency, of superior workmanship, having made its appearance lately in circulation, the attention of the Treasury Department was called to the fact, and Col. WOOD, the Chief of the Secret Service Commission, with his employes, were dispatched with full power to secure the counterfeiters. The information obtained was of a very meagre character, until WOOD learned that a well-known adept was in Ludlow-street prison for debt, and from whom he might possibly obtain information. He visited the prison, and succeeded in learning enough to put him on the track of the principals, and ultimately to succeed in capturing them. The way in which HARCY and ADDATE, two of the men, were entrapped by the detectives, called for the exercise of considerable ingenuity, and for an appalling amount of Munchausenism by the representatives of the Treasury Department. HARCY and ADDATE, the details of whose arrest were before given, and will be again read in the following evidence, were brought yesterday morning before Commissioner NEWTON at his office, Montague-street, Brooklyn. The plates, or lithograpic stones prepared for the work, which were found in the house on Staten Island, where the arrest was made, were brought into the court-room. Several of these bore the representations of twenty-five and fifty cent currency, one of them that of a $10 United States Treasury note, and one a bill on the Bank of Peru for "*dies pesoo,*" (ten pieces.) The press also seized, was to be seen at the office of the Marshal down stairs. The prisoners were accompanied by their counsel. HARCY, or HART, for he is spoken of by both names, is a good-looking man, of 35 years, with more Teutonic than Gallic peculiarity of physiognomy. ADDATE is meagre and unhealthy-looking, and evidently uncomfortable in the extreme, under the charge brought against him. Two women, relatives of HARCY, sat until after the commitment. The case was called on shortly after 10 o'clock by the Commissioner. Col. WOOD was first called:

TESTIMONY OF COL. WOOD.

Wm. K. Wood—I am Chief of the Secret Service Commission of the Treasury Department; it is my special duty to look after and detect counterfeiters; I recognize the prisoner, Harcy or Hart; some two months since I received information from parties in Ludlow-street Jail, one of them a counterfeiter named Little Nat, (Nat'l Oakley,) that there was a Frenchman in prison who could instruct me as to the counterfeiting which was going on; saw a first-class twenty-five cent counterfeit stamp produced by them; my first impression was that I could not get at the affair in a regular way; I therefore concluded to make an offer to purchase the plates; I learned that a man named Peyrotte and another named Hart were the parties to look for; I commissioned one of my men, named Barlow, to treat for the plates, which he did; he also proceeded to learn the business, and take such steps as enabled him to receive precise evidence for a conviction.

Col. WOOD proceeded with the details of evidence connecting the prisoners with the crime charged against them. These details will be found more fully in the following evidence:

TESTIMONY OF GEO. H. FAYMAN.

I am an operative in the Secret Service Department; know the defendant; was directed three years ago by my chief to visit New-York; was instructed to visit some machine shops to ascertain where the presses were being made and sold; went to Centre-street, and there found some presses at a machine-shop, one of which was to be delivered that evening; this was on the 25th of June; I went back again to Marks, the machinist's, and obtained change of a $50 bill; the money I received bore the same numbers as bills previously given me by the chief; when I went back the second time I found that the press was sold; when I went back again the machinist was just about receiving payment for the press in a roll of bills; I then asked for the change of a $50 bill, and obtained it in $5 bills, being part of that put into the hands of the machinist in payment for the press; had seen the bills before I received them as change; saw them in the hands of the Chief of Division; I was then directed to locate myself on Long Neck, Staten Island, in the neighborhood of the house belonging to the parties who had purchased the press; the house was pointed out to me as the house of a person named HARIG, formerly occupied by a person named DECKER; on the first day I passed there, when searching for the house, I saw heavy car tracks in the sand, as if some heavy object had been drawn over it; the house was near the shore; I waited about there until the 5th of July; it was a rainy, foggy day; I understood that a raid was to be made upon the house that day; there was an understood signal between myself and the raiding party; the signal was to signify that the parties were then in the house engaged in counterfeiting, and that we, myself and partner Dunn, should rush in and seize all hands; the day was so foggy we could not communicate by signal; I returned to Jersey City; went back the next day, but did nothing; went on the 8th in accordance with instructions, as we heard that the parties had begun to show signs that they were suspicious; we made the arrests that day, found the press, some paper, ink, &c.; found two of the plates secreted under a boat, on another person's property, about two hundred yards distant; the press was in the room up stairs; there were fresh tracks on the ground as if made by a wheelbarrow running in the direction of the fence where the boat lay; I was looking for more plates than those I found; I expected to find sixteen plates, among them some steel plates which I was anxious to secure; a Mr. Cannon was the first to see the plates; Cannon I believe to be the owner of the adjoining property; I identified the press found on Staten Island as that I saw in Centre-street; found on the premises several pieces of counterfeit money, in different parts of the house, in a bureau and in a washstand; [money exhibited;] found also an impression adhering to one of the plates; [impression exhibited on coarse paper, and marked;] there was no mode of reaching the room containing the press by any of the other rooms up stairs; the way to reach it was by a narrow stairway not more than eighteen inches wide; lately there was a hole made about two feet square, by which communication could be had with the other parts of the house.

TESTIMONY OF VIRGIL H. BARLOW.

I am an officer of the Secret Service Department; I came to New-York, as instructed, and had an interview with Mr. Hart at the Cooper Institute, who told me that he had a twenty-five cent plate for sale, having upon it twenty-two impressions; he wanted $1,000 for it; I met him several times after, when he agreed to have me taught the process of transferring and printing; I went to Port Richmond, Staten Island, on the 17th of June; saw Harcy there; met him there by appointment; I had instructions from the Colonel to enter into partnership with the men at work on Staten Island, but was advised that I must not put any money into circulation.

Witness detailed further interviews between himself and Harcy, in which bargains were made for his share in the affair; prices were named for the purchase of the plates; he was to be taught to transfer, for which he paid in advance several sums of money. (List put in of the sums of money paid by the detective.) In reply to a question how it was that he was so precise in his dates, he stated that he had received his instructions to be very careful; that Harcy was the smartest man he had ever had anything to do with, and he must watch himself; he paid him 10 ten-dollar bills on one occasion; went with Harcy on the occasion when the press was bought; Harcy paid some of the money I gave him for the press. I met Harcy several times after at the Astor House; appointed to meet him on the 5th of July, to see the person who was to teach me to transfer; went down on that day with Harcy and Adatte on the steamer *Chicopee*; was introduced to Adatte as the man who was to teach me; went to Harcy's house on Staten Island; Harcy made me show that I could print as I had represented I could do; I did so to Harcy's satisfaction; Adatte then proceeded to make a transfer upon one of the stones. [Exhibits the impression taken from the plate after the transfer by Adatte, being one of 16 50-cent stamps.] The nature of my instructions in regard to participating in such transactions as this are, to join in with the counterfeiters in every way necessary to secure the evidence, but to prevent a single cent from getting into circulation; I waved a handkerchief on the day agreed upon, but failed to procure the assistance of Fayman as agreed upon; the next day, Sunday, the arrest was made; I saw Mr. Harcy take one of the plates out of the house on a wheelbarrow; (this was on the day before the arrest, when Harcy became alarmed, but did not suspect Barlow;) only two plates were found on the day of the arrest; I reported my failure to secure the other plates; went down on Tuesday last and got the others; Col. Wood directed me to go down with another man, who would show me where the plates were; I went with him, got to the house and went inside; found the plates in a barrel under the porch in Mr. Harcy's house; (recognizes the plates exhibited as those found on the island;) two of these plates were for working off the celebrated twenty-five cent stamps, and for which the most indefatigable search has been made for a long time by Col. Wood and his staff; they had each twenty-two impressions.

Witness exhibits a twenty-five cent stamp which he declares to be one shown him by Harcy, as a sample of what could be done. One of the impressions was not as good as the others; this defect was to be remedied before the sale was confirmed. Witness pointed out the fifty-cent plate made by Adatte.

The Prisoner Harcy—Did you not order that plate?

Witness (laughing)—No; not exactly. I ordered no plates.

Cross-examination—First met Harcy at the Cooper Institute; he said he had a twenty-five cent counterfeit plate to sell for $1,000; saw him next at Fort Richmond, where I asked him if he could transfer from steel plates; told him I was going into the counterfeiting business.

Counsel for Prisoner—Was that true?

Witness—No, Sir.

Counsel—Then that was a lie.

Witness—It was not the truth, but I obeyed instructions, which were to bring Harcy to justice; he told me he could get the thing done to my satisfaction; I showed him the steel plates; I got them from District-Attorney Bell; I took them away with me again. Witness then proceeded to repeat the details of the interviews given in the direct examination. At the interview at Fort Richmond he, witness, paid $100, for which Harcy promised to learn him the transferring and all other process connected with the counterfeiting; he brought the steel plates to Harcy to satisfy him that he was a counterfeiter, so as to gain his confidence; from these plates on the 6th day of July the transfer was made; he was directed to bring those plates there by Col. Wood; the object being to have the workman brought there, so that he, the most important counterfeiter, might be secured; these steel plates have not been since recovered; I believe, I proposed to go into partnership with Harcy, but he would not go into partnership; he would only sell the plates; I was instructed to try the partnership dodge, but it would not work.

The cross-examination was continued at great length, the object of prisoner's counsel being to show that BARLOW employed the engraver to do the work, that he was merely an employe of his, or rather a paid teacher, and that Harcy was no more than the agent employed to find the teacher.

There were no witnesses for the defence. Counsel for the prisoner moved for dismissal of the complaint, and spoke for the defence, claiming that the prisoners were no more than workmen employed by BARLOW, whose evidence he claimed was unworthy of confidence, he having lied, misrepresented and deceived in every way, so as to entrap the prisoners. In the event of a commitment, he asked that the prisoners be admitted to bail. He stated that the testimony of paid informers was refused in other countries. In France and Belgium they would not be heard, and he claimed the evidence against the prisoners was all of that kind, and ought not to have the importance attached to it which was given to the evidence of credible witnesses.

Commissioner NEWTON refused the application for dismissal of the prisoners. The case was too palpably against them to suggest a doubt as to the course he ought to take, which would be to send both before the Grand Jury. There was beyond all doubt probable cause why they should be so held. As to bail, he would accept sureties for each in $10,000; but the bail must be acceptable in every sense. He would have no bogus bail. The bailers must be men owning real estate in the county.

The prisoners were then removed to the Penitentiary to await the action of the Grand Jury. Col. WOOD went off rejoicing in this result of his little cooperation affair. The prayers of the prisoners for the ignorant—but-willing-to-learn—BARLOW, are no doubt long and deep.

METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Report of Finance Committee—Important Action of the Board.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Metropolitan Fire Commissioners held yesterday the following report and resolutions of the Finance Committee were presented, considered and adopted:

To the Board of Metropolitan Fire Commissioners:

The Finance Committee respectfully report: That at the recent meeting of the Board of Estimate for the expenses of this Department for the year 1868, the members of this Committee united with the Mayor and Comptroller in striking out an item of $166,800 from the said estimate intended to cover the expense of extending the steam paid force above Fifty-ninth-street.

That although the estimate prepared by the Treasurer, covering the expense of five steam fire engines and tenders and three hook and ladder companies, with an efficient complement of men at the compensation fixed by law, with the necessary apparatus, alterations and repairs to buildings, stables, horses, horse-feed, extension of telegraph and other necessary supplies and expenses, did not appear too large; and the present system of volunteer hand-engines has proved inadequate, and the residents of that portion of the City have asked repeatedly for the change, yet the addition of $166,800 to the expenses of the Department at a time when taxation is already onerous, appeared to them as inexpedient and, if possible, to be avoided.

That the expenses of the Department for the year 1868 are already greatly increased by the large addition to the pay of its officers and men, made by the laws of 1866-7, amounting to $193,800, over the amount fixed by the Commissioners for the same force, making an aggregate pay-roll for the present year, of $717,270, and leaving only $175,730 for all the other expenses of the Department, out of the sum of $893,000, fixed as the estimated expenses for the year 1868, by said Board.

That although the said increase of compensation is in accordance with the general advance of the prices of labor, keeping pace with the increased expenses of living, and satisfactory, individually, to the parties participating, it makes in the aggregate a very large sum to be met, first by the Commissioners, in apportioning the disbursements of the Department, and finally by the tax-payers.

That your Committee, in view of this fact, consider it expedient to keep the expenditures of the Department within the amount of those of the present year ($700,000,) with the sole addition of this increase of the pay-roll made by law, and at the same time to increase, with the means within their control, the efficiency, and to extend the area of usefulness of the steam and paid system, as far as practicable.

That your Committee believe that this can only be done by a further saving in some of the items of an expenditure, of which the pay-roll constitutes over four-fifths of the whole, and in which it must necessarily participate.

That they are satisfied, from the number of applications already on file, and of those with which they are daily supplied, that the force of this Department can be increased to any extent desired by the appointment from the best material of acting firemen, at such reasonable rate of pay as the Board may fix, without interfering with the compensation of those whose pay is fixed by law; and that the making of such acting appointments is the only method by which the benefits of the present system can be extended with the means properly within your control.

Your Committee, in view of these facts, beg to submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That all appointments of firemen hereafter made shall be of acting firemen, at a rate of compensation not exceeding $700 per annum, such acting firemen to be in the line of promotion, and to have precedence as candidates for appointment as firemen whenever the means at the control of the Commissioners justify the further increase of that grade, provided that the number of acting firemen shall not at any time exceed six in any company.

T. BAILEY MYERS,
ALEXANDER SHALER.

A Sewing-Machine Manufacturing Company Swindled.

The Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine is composed of seventy-five parts, each of which is patented, and all of which are manufactured by the Company. These parts are not exposed for sale and never pass out of the hands of the agents of the Company unless when put upon a machine. In February last the Company found that parts of their machine were being sold in New-York, and of course knew at once that these parts must be stolen. Not knowing to what extent these frauds were being carried, the Company called in the services of Pinkerton's National Police Agency. As the Company could not give any *data* pointing toward any particular parties, the detectives began to work rather in the dark. By a close systematic "shadow" on the thirty-five employes of the Company in New-York, the Agency was convinced that some six or seven of them were engaged in carrying off the parts, but lacked the necessary evidence to sustain this in court. To procure this evidence the Agency resorted to a ruse which was decidedly original and highly successful. A detective was sent to one of the suspected parties, and said to him that for a long time past the movements of all the employes had been watched and reported to the Company; that a number of them had been found to be dishonest, and that the Company would commence making arrests in a few days. This story so worked on the fears of the guilty parties, when communicated to them, that they openly acknowledged having stolen the parts of the machines and sold them and given them away. The principal party implicated in these confessions was GEORGE KING, a former employe of the Company, who, it seems, had been in the habit of inducing these men to steal the property and bring it to him. He disposed of it to outside parties. On May 4 KING was arrested in this City and committed by Justice DOWLING for trial, confessing his guilt and waiving an examination.

Meantime at Bridgeport, Conn., at the factory of the Company, it was found that some forty or fifty of the employes were engaged regularly in taking out and selling parts of the sewing-machine, some of them supplying agents of the Company in various places. On June 17 Messrs. PINKERTON, BANGS & LONERGAN visited Bridgeport, and examined the suspected parties, all of whom made full confessions except one JACK FRENCH, a Bridgeport fireman. He was arrested and committed for trial by Justice LORD, at Bridgeport.

Police Trials.

Police Commissioners ACTON and MANIERRE were occupied all day yesterday investigating charges against policemen. They were all petty cases.

Officer MARTIN QUINLAN, of the Sixth Precinct, was charged with drunkenness on duty, but the complainant did not appear against him, and Sergeant MCCREADY testified that he was not intoxicated on the occasion referred to.

Officer WILLIAM HICKEY, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, Brooklyn, was arraigned on the complaint of JOHN H. FARREL, who alleged that the officer arrested him on June 1, on a charge of drunkenness, and it was shown on trial that he was not intoxicated. The case was adjourned, in the absence of witnesses, till next Wednesday.

Officer WM. SMITH, of the Twentieth Precinct, was charged with drunkenness on duty, on July 4, and with leaving his post. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL testified that he was intoxicated on the occasion referred to. Other witnesses swore that he was not under the influence of liquor. The witnesses for the defence testified that the officer was absent from his post. The case was adjourned to give the accused an opportunity to bring more witnesses. Mr. ACTON cautioned him not to bring witnesses that were against him.

Officer GUSTAVUS DAHLGREN, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was charged with threatening to arrest JAMES SMART, proprietor of the store No. 116 Sixth-avenue. It appeared that a woman charged SMART with retaining too much change out of a $2 bill which she had given him in payment for a purchase. The officer being called said he would arrest SMART if she swore to this.

The Commissioners sat till 3 P. M.

Board of Education.

The Board of, Education met yesterday afternoon, President MCLEAN in the chair.

A resolution was passed appropriating $3,000 for the purpose of repairing the schools and their furniture of the Fourteenth Ward.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of a requisition upon the Comptroller for the sum of $400,000 to meet the current expenditures of the Board. Adopted.

By resolution, the sum of $9,124 was appropriated for furniture for Grammar School No. 18 in the Seventeenth Ward.

Commissioner SMALL asked for an appropriation of $3,000 for repairs upon school buildings in the Seventh Ward. Granted.

The Board then adjourned until the first Wednesday evening in September next.

Extensive Conflagration in Jersey City—Loss About $500,000.

A conflagration occurred in Jersey City yesterday morning in the manufacturing district of the First Ward, involving a loss of about half a million dollars.

The fire broke out at 5:15 o'clock, in the wareroom of FIELD & SON'S foundry, corner of Green and Morgan streets, and in a very short time was raging over an entire block of ground covered with buildings and lumber, and also extended to a portion of the blocks on eiteer side. From Field's foundry the fire communicated to DODGE'S extensive planing mill, a three-story frame building 100 by 50 feet, extending to Bay-street, and also to his lumber yard in the rear. Thence it extended to DERBY, SNOW & PRENTISS' lumber-yard, occupying seven lots of ground fronting on Morgan-street, with the dock on the river, and also a large frame stable and dwelling-house overhead.

The fire next crossed Bay-street and communicated to the frame buildings of the Hudson River cement works, owned by Messrs. WM. H. TALCOTT, JOHN B. JAMES, D. H. GREGORY and the estate of EPHRAIM MARSH.

All the above buildings, the lumber and docks, the Franklin Boiler Works, rear of FIELD'S foundry, owned by LOUIS COBB, of Morristown, the paint mills and VAN BUREN'S carving, turning and scroll shop, rear of DODGE'S planing mill, were destroyed.

DERBY SNOW & PRENTISS' extensive sawing and planing mill, together with an immense quantity of lumber on the block south of the fire, was in great peril, and was only saved from destruction through the well directed efforts of the firemen.

By 10 o'clock the fire was completely under the control of the firemen, and no further danger was apprehended.

The following are the losses and insurances, as far as could be ascertained:

FIELD & SONS, $55,000. Insured for $30,000, principally in New-York and Eastern Companies.

Mr. DODGE'S loss is $350,000. Heavily insured, of which $6,000 was in the Royal Insurance Company of London and $2,500 in the State Company of Jersey City.

SYLVESTER VAN BUREN'S loss on machinery, &c., is $2,000. Insured for $400 in New-York Company.

DERBY, SNOW & PRENTISS' loss on lumber, $20,000; on dock capping, $7,000; on stable, $3,500; total, $30,500. Covered by insurance, of which $11,000 is in the London, Liverpool and Globe.

Hudson River Cement Works Company's loss $25,000. Insured for $15,000, of which $1,500 is in the State Insurance Company of Jersey City.

Mr. COBB'S loss estimated at $10,000 on building, machinery, &c. Said to be fully insured.

Paint Mills' loss $2,000.

The State Insurance Company also had an insurance of $2,000 on Mr. FIELD'S property, making their total loss $6,000.

Neither of the other Jersey Companies had any risks in the property destroyed.

The London and Liverpool Company lose heavily, and the Excelsior of New-York; also, the Eastern companies are involved to a considerable extent.

THOMAS MAHONEY, resides in the apartments over DERBY, SNOW & PRENTISS' stables, and lost all his household effects.

JOHN MCMANN and F. W. VAN BUREN, members of Engine Company No. 3, while at work between two fires, were overpowered by the heat, but after being carried out into the air, soon revived.

Policeman BOWIE interfered to stop a fight, and received a blow over the head with a stick, and sustained a flesh wound.

The Propeller *John Fuller*, which is connected with the New-York Fire Department, did good service during the fire, throwing eight full streams on the burning docks and buildings for many hours.

Sinking of the Sylvan Stream—About 140 Passengers on Board—No Lives Lost.

The steamer *Sylvan Stream*, of the New-York and Harlem Navigation Company, plying between Harlem Bridge and Peck-slip, on her first trip down yesterday morning, leaving the bridge at 6 A. M., with about 140 passengers on board, when opposite the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, broke her port rudder chain, and, becoming unmanageable, before her headway could be stopped struck a rock sometimes called the Candle Factory Rock, knocking a hole into her bottom. Extra steering gear in the shape of a tiller being substituted, the pilot succeeded in running the steamer ashore at the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, before the water had risen high enough to put the fires out. Great excitement prevailed among the passengers, but the officers of the steamer exerted themselves to keep order, and in a short space of time the passengers were all safely landed by means of small boats. The vessel's stern now lies in about 20 feet of water, her saloons being completely flooded, and her bow lies high and dry at low water. Her damages are of such a nature that she can be easily repaired, and it is expected that she will be running again in a few days.

The steamer was in charge of the pilot, Mr. CONRON, to whom no blame can be attached, as the accident was unavoidable. The engineer, Mr. WOOLFORD, and the fireman stood at their posts until driven away by the water.

The *Sylvan Stream* is a second-class river steamer, registering 368 tons, and is comparatively a new vessel, having been built in 1863. Her engines are of the class known as "walking beam," being 40 inches diameter of cylinder, and 8 feet stroke of piston.

The rock on which the *Sylvan Stream* met with this accident is the same on which the steamboat *Minnie* ran and was sunk in 1853. It is about seventy-five feet or one hundred from the shore, and is known to East River pilots as the "Minnie Rock."

The Reported Charges Against Revenue Collectors in this City.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Revenue Board, held July 17, 1867, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, In the Washington correspondence of the NEW-YORK TIMES, under date of July 14, 1867, it is stated that formal charges of complicity in revenue frauds have been made by this Board against one of the most prominent collectors in New-York; and

Whereas, Such statement is calculated to injure and to create suspicion against parties without naming them; therefore,

Resolved, That it is due to the various collectors in the City of New-York that this Board state publicly, as it does by this resolution, that no such charges have been made by any person to this Board against any collector in the City of New-York, and that none have been presented by it to the Secretary of the Treasury, or to any other person in authority.

(Signed) SAMUEL G. COURTNEY,
President pro tem.

J. E. MESSMORE, Secretary.

The Child Abduction Case—The Prisoners Ralph Archibald and Eliza Maynard Discharged, and the Complaint Dismissed.

Full reports have been published in the TIMES of the testimony in the case of RALPH ARCHIBALD and ELIZA MAYNARD, charged with the abduction of the child of MARIA SMITH DESMOND. The following decision was rendered by Justice DODGE yesterday:

From a careful review of the testimony in this case I cannot find that the defendants have rendered themselves amenable to any criminal statute. Passing by the reflections which suggest themselves in relation to the conduct of those engaged in this nefarious transaction, and confining myself to the legal aspects of the case, I find that the testimony of the complainant is thoroughly impeached, and that the child was given up voluntarily by her to the uncle, according to a previous arrangement or agreement and for a consideration. Two witnesses swear positively to this agreement, and six others swear as positively that the complainant admitted to them severally that she had freely and voluntarily surrendered the child to its uncle by an arrangement with her, and received from him a sum of money therefor. The complainant is equally contradicted in relation to the alleged ill-treatment of her by Mrs. MAYNARD, all the witnesses who were present at any time testifying that Mrs. MAYNARD was uniformly very attentive and kind to her.

Under this state of facts I have come to the conclusion that the evidence in this case as shown by the examination is insufficient, and that the prisoners must be discharged from custody and the complaint against them dismissed. The motion of the defendant's counsel to dismiss the case and discharge the accused is therefore granted.

Mrs. MAYNARD upon the rendition of the above decision, which discharged her from custody, tottered with difficulty from the court-room, her long confinement, which has proved to have been that of an innocent woman, having apparently shattered her health. At the last moment the complainant, MARIA SMITH DESMOND, tried another means of oppression by claiming that Mrs. MAYNARD owed her $8, but Justice DODGE refused to entertain her complaints.

Meeting of the American Poultry Society.

Agreeable to adjournment, this Society convened at the Astor House yesterday, at 1 o'clock, when the President called the meeting to order, and Mr. W. A. FITCH read the proceedings of the Society at the previous meeting, together with the Constitution, all of which were accepted and adopted. A list of the names of the members of the Society was also read and ordered to be recorded in the clerk's book.

The following is the

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1. This association shall be called the American Poultry Society, and its object shall be to increase the interest in, and to promote the improvement of poultry breeding and management in this country, by adopting a standard of excellence, by public discussions and exhibitions, by collecting and disseminating intelligence, and by such other means as may be deemed desirable.

ART. 2. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer and Auditor, who shall be elected annually, hereafter, on the second Wednesday in October of each year, and whose duties shall be such as usually pertain to such officers.

ART. 3. Any person may become a member of this association by the payment of the sum of $3 per year as dues.

ART. 4. Any member retiring from the Society shall thereby renounce all claim to all properties of the Society.

ART. 5. This Society shall not be dissolved without the consent of a majority of at least two-thirds of the members thereof; and, in case of such dissolution, the properties of the Society shall be sold and the proceeds be divided among the members at the time of said dissolution.

ART. 6. Seven members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ART. 7. The regular meetings of this Society shall be on the first and third week of each month.

ART. 8.—These articles may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, at a regular meeting, two weeks' notice of such proposed alteration or amendment having been given at a regular meeting.

ART. 9.—Officers shall be elected at this first meeting of the Society to hold their offices until the annual meeting in October, 1867.

President, J. G. FINNIE, No. 11 Wall-street, New-York City; Vice-President, James E. Mallory, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, W. A. Fitch, No. 41 Park-row, New-York City; Corresponding Secretary, S. M. Saunders, Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y.; Treasurer, J. C. Thompson, Tompkinsville, S. I.; Auditor, A. M. Halstead, No. 68 Pearl-street, New-York City.

By vote of the Society a Committee was designated to frame a code of by-laws, and to report the same at the next meeting. This Committee consisted of S. M. Saunders, M. C. Weld, and George E. Cook.

On motion, the Society then adjourned to meet at the Astor House, on Wednesday the 24th inst, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

A SAD CASE.

WM. AHEARNE, a lawyer well known about the Tombs, was arrested on Tuesday evening by Officer RUSH, of the Fourteenth Precinct, on a charge of attempted rape upon the person of MARY ANN GRAHAM, aged eight years, and residing with her mother at No. 279 Mott-street. It appears that the child was playing in the street with another little girl, when the prisoner came out of his dwelling No. 285 Mott-street, and enticed MARY ANN to his room and then locked the door. The child told her story in Court in a clear and simple manner, and described the nature of the outrage. Her statement seemed to fix the guilt of the prisoner, who was remanded for trial by the magistrate, and locked up in default of bail.

HELD FOR TRIAL.

WOLF HUBSCHER and JACOB LEVY, who were arrested on Tuesday, charged with the theft and guilty receipt of $640 worth of clothing materials, the property of HAYES & Co., No. 23 White-street, as reported in yesterday's TIMES, were fully committed for trial yesterday, after a full examination into the merits of the case.

LARCENY ON SHIPBOARD.

GEORGE B. LOCKHARDT, of No. 3 South-street, appeared in Court yesterday afternoon, and made a complaint of grand larceny against PATRICK CONROY, JAMES SOMERS, PATRICK MCDERMOTT and THOMAS WHITE, who had all been arrested by Officer OATES, of the Fourth Precinct. It appeared in evidence that the officer making the arrest had noticed the four prisoners already named acting in a suspicious manner in Dover-street, on the night of the 16th inst. He kept watch and subsequently saw WHITE on board the schooner *Tigress*, at Pier No. 28 East River, having no boots on, and conversing with the other prisoners, who were standing on the string-pieces of the dock. He arrested the accused, and also found a loaded pistol and dirk-knife on the wharf. The owners afterward discovered that six coats, valued at $150, had been stolen, hence the charge of larceny. The prisoners were remanded for examination.

THEFT OF A YAWL BOAT.

JOHN T. STEELE, of the schooner *Charles S. Balis*, now lying at Pier No. 19, East River, made a complaint against WM. A. ENNELS, whom he accused of having stolen a yawl boat, valued at $56, on the 22d of April last. The complainant stated that the accused had confessed the theft. The prisoner was held for trial.

FEMALE PICKPOCKETS.

Mrs. JULIA DIVIA, of No. 56 West Baltic-street, Brooklyn, entered a charge against JOHANNA KEHOE and ELIZA KELLY, whom she accused of having picked her pocket of a wallet containing $15, while she was on board a Wall-street ferry-boat yesterday afternoon. Officers GLASS and ROBB, of the First Precinct, arrested the accused, and found them in possession of several lots of money. The prisoners were held for further examination. Both denied their guilt.

A PRECOCIOUS MARRIAGE.

HENRY HARTUNG, aged 17 years, and MARY ETTORE HARTUNG, his wife, aged 16 years, appeared before the magistrate yesterday and asked for information relative to their rights as a married couple. It appears that MARY, who is a bright and handsome little girl, has been, until recently, working in various hoop-skirt manufactories in this City, and on Tuesday consented to become the wife of HENRY. They were duly united in the bonds of wedlock by Rev. FREDERICK SILL, Pastor of the St. Ambrose Episcopal Church, and he gave the girl a regularly filled up marriage certificate, the signatures of GEO. ROBINSON and WM. RILEY appearing thereon as witnesses to the ceremony. The juvenile Mrs. HARTUNG had evidently gone seriously to work, for she engaged and furnished two comfortable rooms, to which home the newly-made man and wife repaired, after leaving the church, being closely followed by the boy's mother, who took forcible possession of the bridegroom and carried him to the paternal mansion. The girl seemed very anxious to know if her husband could be taken from her, and on the Magistrate telling her he thought not, the couple left the Court-room in great glee.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

SAD AFFAIR ON BOTH SIDES.

On the 2d inst. two brothers, named CHARLES and HENRY SUSSDORF, residing at No. 242 West Thirty-second-street, and 15 and 13 years of age respectively, began the celebration of the Fourth by firing an old cannon in West Thirty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. In a boyish, thoughtless humor they charged the piece with cherry pits, and it so happened that a woman named MARGARET THOMPSON was hit in the face by several of these missiles, inflicting severe, and it was thought for a time, fatal wounds. Yesterday, however, Dr. ALTORF, who has had the woman in charge, certified that her life was no longer in danger, but that her right eye has been entirely destroyed, and that the chances of saving the other are very remote. The case was thus brought up for the action of the Court, and the friends of the two boys offered bail in their behalf, but Justice DODGE refused to take it, and, laying emphasis upon the fact that the woman had lost her sight, committed them for trial.

AN OLD CUSTOMER.

The mills of justice would never lack pabulum were the whole community as assiduous in feeding them as JULIA WILSON. This wreck of what was once a woman was yesterday discharged from the workhouse, Blackwell's Island, for the seventy-sixth time. Not many years ago JULIA WILSON, under another name, was the ornament of a respectable circle of society. She went to degradation by the usual road, became a common drunkard and vagrant, and at last achieved the unenviable eminence above noted.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.

The story on oath of EDWARD BEINKAMPEN who lives at 29 Mercer-st., is that on Monday night he was passing through Rose-street when he was set upon by four men, of whom one was FREDERICK JACOBS, who knocked him down and then robbed him of $27 which he had in the pockets of his pantaloons. Having accomplished this feat they escaped, but yesterday JACOBS was found and arrested. Being arraigned for the offence the prisoner stated his age to be 24 years, his nativity German, his residence No. 10 Rose-street, and his occupation a milkman. He admitted the knocking down, but denied the robbery. He was committed to answer the charge of highway robbery.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Clerke, J.

Nos.	Nos.
23—Marriner vs. Gutta Percha Manf. Co.	68—Ledoux vs. Grand Trunk Railroad Co.
37—Walter et al. vs. Boardman et al.	69—Bronson vs. Bronson.
39—In re Extension of New-York-av., Edgewater, L. I.	76—Leonard et al. vs. Sykes.
54—Schwartz vs. Schirmer.	84—Barstow et al. vs. Hansen et al.
62—Dana vs. Strasburger et al.	85—Salamon et al. vs. Young.

The call commences at No. 105—Gaynor vs. Gaynor.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.

Non-Jury Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
13—Campbell vs. Little.	175—Ryan vs. Hershfield.
47—Burnham vs. Ten Eyck.	176—Trow vs. Webster.
—Nolan vs. Burk.	177—Houghton vs. Irving.
134—Schilling vs. Elston.	178—Howell vs. Hunt.
103—Lefever vs. Seymour.	179—Gardner vs. Brice.
109—Mosman vs. Noah.	180—Valentine vs. Stemsucz.
165—Hulbert vs. The Delaware, Lack. and W. Railroad Company.	181—Dodge vs. Leland. 182—Geognegan vs. Froman.
172—Dalton vs. The C. G. C. Co.	183—Robinson vs. The N. H. S. Co.
173—Noonan vs. Keenan.	184—Molitar vs. Woolman.
174—Fickett vs. Richardson.	

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.

SENTENCES.

In the Kings County Court of Sessions yesterday, John Layton and John Mullady, indicted for highway robbery, pleaded guilty. They waylaid a man named Patrick Kernan, who represented himself as about to leave for California, and that he had a considerable amount of money about him. They induced him to take a walk, and leading him into a secluded street, knocked him down and robbed him. Layton was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in Sing Sing and Mullady ten years.

Guy Orion and John Devine pleaded guilty to burglary in breaking into the grocery-store of Nicholas Hoffman, corner of Raymond and Bolivar streets, on the night of the 2d instant. Devine was sentenced to State Prison for three years and Orion was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year. The latter did not enter the store, but kept watch outside.

John Morrell pleaded guilty to grand larceny, which he said he perpetrated under the influence of liquor. He was sentenced to State Prison for the term of one year.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 17.

By Judge Clerke.

Theodore G. Palmer et al. vs. Thomas Calling-[illegible], motion granted with $10 costs. Mott et al. vs. Carpenter; motion for judgment granted. Chapin et al. vs. Burrill; motion denied. Spaulding vs. Myrick et al.; motion denied. Smith vs. McCormick; motion for judgment granted. Honan vs. Chapman et al.; motion denied without costs. Palmer et al. vs. Lacy et al.; motion granted. Marie Gatinger vs. Smith Gatinger; reference ordered. Peters et al. vs. Dunbar; motion granted. The People ex rel. Edward Parker vs. The Knickerbocker Ice Company; motion for *mandamus* denied without costs. John Kelly, Sheriff, &c., vs. The Manhattan Insurance Company; motion for Commission granted. The Same vs. The Stuyvesant Insurance Company; motion granted by default. Angell vs. The Mayor, &c.; motion for reference granted. Mackay vs. McKechnil et al.; motion denied without costs. Nelson vs. Watts et al.; motion for Commission granted. In the matter of The People in re. Fredk. Kockler vs. Wm. Dodge; motion for *mandamus* granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 17.

By Judge Cardozo.

Marsh vs. Gabandan; motion granted, and Hon. Thomas J. Barr appointed receiver. Property to be sold and proceeds brought into Court.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 17.

By Judge Jones.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Timothy McDonald vs. James Kelly et al.; Anthony Doyle et al. vs. William Halpin; James Crow et al. vs. Garrett Becker et al.; Samuel A. Lambert et al. vs. Hiram Benner et al.; and Samuel A. Lambert et al. vs. The Coastwise Company.

JUDGMENT SIGNED.

Elizabeth F. Erving vs. Henry D. Noyes et al.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 17, 1867.

$2,000 U. S. 6s. '81..C...	110	100 West. U. Tel.......	47½
1,500 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. R.		300 do	47⅝
'62	109	100 do	47¾
14,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C.		100 Mariposa Pr.	24
'65, New	107⅞	100 At. Mail	111
60,000 do	107¾	100 do	111½
10,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C.		100 do	111⅛
'62	111⅝	200 Boston W. P.	22⅞
4,500 U. S. 6s. 5-20s,		200 Pacific Mail	144¼
'64 C.	108¾	600 do	144½
1,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40s, C.	101⅞	100 do	144⅜
25,000 do	101⅝	200 N. Y. Central	106¾
95,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C.		800 do	106⅞
'65	109⅛	50 do	107
3,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.		1300 Erie Railroad	72⅛
'67, New Is.	108	50 do	71¾
500 Tr. N. 7 3-10s,		800 Hud. Riv. R.	113
3d Series	107½	100 do	113⅛
6,000 N.Y. St. 6s. '74	100⅛	11 N. Y. & N. H. R.	119
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s. x-c	69	600 Reading R.	104½
3,000 do	69½	100 do	104⅜
2,000 Tenn. 6s. New	66¼	100 M. S. & N. I.	81½
12,000 do	66	100 Mich. Cen.	110
8,000 Virginia 6s....x-c	53	300 Ill. Central R.	124¼
4,000 Ga. St. 7s...new	83½	400 Clev. & Pitts.	93¾
10,000 Missouri 6s	103	200 do	93½
5,000 do	102¾	200 do	93⅝
2,500 Ohio 6s, '81	102	600 do	93¾
5,000 O. & M. Cer.	26⅝	100 Chi. & N. W.	46¼
20,000 do	26½	400 do	46⅜
1,000 Hud. R. 2d S.F.B.	103	200 Chic. & N. W. Prf.	70⅝
1,000 C. & N.W. Con.		1500 do	70¾
Conv. Bs	81	100 do.......s30	70¼
20,000 Tol.&Wab. 2d M.	80	1200 do	70⅞
5,000 Chic. & N. W. 1st	88	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	121¾
1,000 West.U.Tel 7s Bs	81½	300 Chic. & R. I.	98⅝
2,000 do	81	100 Mil. & St. P. R.	47
64 Ocean Bank	101	16 do	46
5 Fourth N. Bank	105½	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr	63¾
5 Imp. & Trad. B'k	115	200 Tol.. W. & W.	49¾
40 Continental Bank	105	100 H. & St. J. Pf.	63
10 Bk. of Com.	117	$10,000 Tenn. 6s...new	66⅛
7 do	116½	20,000 N. Car 6s....x-c	57½
8 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	150	10,000 do.......b30	58
200 Adams Ex. Co.	71	30 Ocean Bank	101
110 do	70	100 Canton Co....b30	49
100 do	71½	100 do	48¾
100 Wells & F Ex.	65½	100 do	49
35 do	65	100 Quicksilver	34½
100 do	65¾	100 Boston W. P.	22⅞
20 Amer. Ex	65	100 West. U. Tel	47⅝
26 do	65¼	100 Cum. Coal Pr.	39¼
20 do	66½	200 do......b30	39½
200 Mer. U. Ex. 30 ℘		200 Adams Express	72
cent. paid	17½	25 Pacific Mail	144
100 Canton Co.	48¾	200 do.....b60	145
100 Cum. Coal Pr.	39½	200 Hud. R. R.	113⅛
100 do	39	500 Erie R.	72½
200 Butler Coal	17	200 C. & N. W. Pr.	71
15 Second-av. R.	65	100 Chi. & R. I.	98
700 Pitts.F.W.&C.R.	102¾	100 do....s60	98⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C...	110	50 Pac.Mail SS.Co.	144½
35,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s,		200 do	144¾
C, '62	111⅝	400 N. Y. Cen	106⅞
3,000 U. S. 5s, '74, C		13 do	107
'64	109	200 Erie R	72⅛
25,000 U. S. 5-20s, C, '65		300 do	72
new iss	107⅞	300 do	71⅞
3,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40, R.	101¾	400 Hud. Riv. R.	114¾
25,000 Tr. Notes. 7 3-10s.		200 Reading R.	104¾
2d Ser	107¾	100 Mich. Cen	110½
10,000 Tenn. 6s....new	66½	100 do	110
20,000 Tenn. 6s. ex-c	58	100 Chi.& Alt.	114
200 Mer. U. Ex. 30 ℘cp	17	700 Chi. & N. W	45¾
100 Mar. Min. Pr...b10	23½	200 do	45⅞
200 At. Mail	111½	400 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	70⅝
100 Bos. Water P.	22¾	100 do....s10	70½
35 Adams Ex. Co.	72½	300 do	70⅝
100 do	72¼	200 M. S. & N. I.	80¼
100 do	72	200 Clev. & Pitts	92⅞
2 Amer. Ex	67	400 Chi. & R. I.	98½
20 do	68	50 do	98⅝
100 Wells Fargo Ex	66	1000 Mil. & St. P.	47
25 do	65¾	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	63¼
200 Canton Co.	49¼	200 do	63
200 Amer. Coal	49	100 Tol., W. & W.	49½
300 P., F. W. & C.	102¾		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000 Ohio & M.C.	26¾	100 Atlantic Mail	111⅛
100 Quicksilver	34¾	400 Clev. & Pitts	93½
100 West. U. Tel	47⅞	2000 Clev. & Tol. R.	121¾
200 do	47¾	300 Chi. R. I. & P.	98½
1300 N. Y. Cen	106¾	200 do	98⅝
100 do....b10	106⅞	100 do....s15	98½
1500 Erie R	72¼	200 do....b3	98⅝
300 do....b10	72⅜	600 Reading R.	104⅞
1200 do	72⅜	200 do....b30	105
200 do....s10	72¼	800 Chi. & N. W	46¼
300 do....b5	72⅜	1200 do	46⅜
100 Hudson R	112½	200 do....s10	46¼
100 do	112⅝	300 do....b3	46⅜
200 do	112¾	200 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	70⅞
400 M. So. & N. I.	80¾	1800 do	70¾
200 do....b4	80⅞	400 P.,F.W.&C.	102¾
300 do	80⅞	100 do	102⅞
200 do....b10	81	100 do....b10	103
600 do	81		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Canton Co	48½	200 Reading R	104⅝
100 do	48⅞	100 do....b15	104¾
300 do	49	600 Cleve. & Pitts	93½
300 do....b30	49¼	200 do....b10	93⅝
100 Cum. Coal	39½	300 Chi. R. I. & P.	98¾
100 do....b10	39¾	100 do....b3	98¾
100 Quick. Min. Co.	34½	300 Chic & N. W.	46⅜
600 West. U. Tel	47¾	300 Chic. & N.W. P.	71¼
400 N. Y. Cen....b4	107	800 do	71⅛
200 do....b10	107	100 do....b10	71¼
600 do....b3	107	200 do....c	71⅛
20 Am. Ex. Co	67	200 P., Ft. W. & C.	103
300 Erie R	72⅜	100 do....b10	103¼
200 do....c	72⅜	100 do....c	103⅛
500 do....b3	72½		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

170 Wells Fargo Ex	66	100 Mich. S. & N. I.	80⅞
200 Canton Co	49	100 do....b10	80⅞
100 do....b10	49⅛	200 Cleve. & Pitts	92⅞
100 West. U. Tel.	47¼	400 Cleve. & Tol	121
100 do	47⅛	100 do....b10	121
200 do....b3	47⅛	100 C., R. I. & P.	98⅜
100 N. Y. Cen	106⅞	300 Chic. & N. W....b3	45⅞
500 Erie R	71⅝	400 do	45¾
1200 do	71⅞	800 do	45⅞
300 do....b3	71⅞	200 do....b15	46
200 Reading R....b10	104⅝	600 Chi. & N. W. Pr	70⅜
200 do	104⅝	200 do	70⅝
100 M. & St. P	64	100 P.,F. W. & C....b10	103

WEDNESDAY, July 17—P. M.

The Gold Room, after opening firm this morning at 140⅜ ℘ cent., showed much weakness at noon, on the suspicion that the Government Broker was in the Room as a seller. We believe this suspicion was so far well founded that the Broker for the Treasury sold about the day's receipts for Customs at 140¼ ℘ cent. But this, it appears, was sufficient to break the attempt to force up the price by speculation, and the subsequent sales were made by other parties down to 139⅝ ℘ cent. The exports by the steamers of the day amount to $737,100, and it is questionable whether the shipments on Thursday and Saturday will equal the estimates of the Gold Room so freely indulged yesterday. The Bankers are drawing short sight Exchange on London to-day at 110⅞@110½ ℘ cent., which, with interest at 2@3 ℘ cent. per annum on the other side, is no more than 110@110⅛ ℘ cent. for 60-day Bills, although the latter are still quoted 110¼@110½ ℘ cent.

The Money market continues very easy to the Brokers at 4@6 ℘ cent., the general rule of the street being 5 ℘ cent. The public funds have a firmer tone than on Monday and Tuesday, and late in the day there was a disposition to buy the new 5-20s at 107⅞ ℘ cent. and the 7.30 ℘ cents. at 107⅞ ℘ cent. The latter of the first series, due 15th August, are being rapidly converted at the Treasury Office into the new Consolidated 5-20s, July and January interest.

There is continued excitement in the Railway and Miscellaneous Shares at the Stock Exchange. The market, which closed rather dull last night, was quite firm on the early dealings this morning, with a strong demand for Erie, Northwestern preferred, Pittsburgh, Rock Island and New-York Central, and a further rise of 2 ℘ cent. on Hudson River. At the 10:30 regular Board the offerings of stock were not large, and the dealings ruled generally firm, without much activity. At the 1 P. M. Open Board there was some disposition to bear the market, and at the Afternoon Boards the prices were somewhat feverish and the tone of business reported dull. At a later hour there was renewed animation in the Long Room, with various fluctuations on Erie Stock, which keeps the lead of the Railway list. The Steamship lines continue to show a free demand at advancing prices. The old Express shares are higher, especially for the Adams Company, which sold up to 71½ ℘ cent. Cumberland Coal was lower than yesterday; Western Telegraph barely steady. The great fight between *Bull* and *Bear*, to-day, has been on Erie Stock. The contest is growing more interesting from day to day. The resistance to the advance is understood to come from one of the leading Directors of the Board, and it is even intimated that he has the sympathies of a portion of his Board in the false position in which he is again placed as he was last Summer by trading on the fifty odd shares of the Company's Stock loaned to him in consideration of 60 cents on the dollar advanced thereon. It is even said that the Erie is about to make fight with the other trunk lines on freights and fares—a somewhat stale dodge to bring down the Stock, which failed even of momentary success when "tried on" a fortnight ago.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night. The Gold Room was dull and ⅜ ℘ cent. lower than on Tuesday. The Public Funds tending to firmness. The Railways active, and the Erie speculation lower. The Border State Bonds are ½ better. Hudson River Shares advanced to 114⅜ ℘ cent:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	102	102	Northwest	45⅝	45¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅜	111⅝	N. West Pref.	70	70⅜
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅞	107⅞	Rock Island	98⅜	98⅜
N. Y. Central	106½	106½	Fort Wayne	102⅜	102⅝
Erie	71⅜	71⅛	W. U. Telegraph	47⅝	47⅞
Hudson	111½	114⅜	Cumberland	38⅜	38⅛
Reading	104½	104⅜	Mariposa, Pref.	24	23½
Mich. Southern	8⅝	79⅞	St. Paul Pref.	63⅜	63⅜
Illinois Central	123	123⅜	Toledo&Wabash	50⅛	49⅝
Pittsburgh	93	92½	American Gold	140⅛	139⅝
Tenn. 6s, new	66	66½	Bills on London	110⅜	110⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., 1867	136	5-20 c., 1867	107⅞
6 ℘ cent., 1868	134	5 ℘ cent. cou., 1871	116
6 ℘ cent. coupon, 1868	135	End. coupon, 1871	116
6 ℘ cent., reg. 1881	109⅝	5 ℘ cent., reg., 1874	107
500 & 1,000, '81	109¾	5 ℘ cent. coup., 1874	109⅛
5 20, reg., 1862	108½	End. cou., 1874	108
5-20 cou., small	111⅜	10-40 reg.	101⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000	111⅝	10-40 500 & 1,000	101⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	108¾	73-10 1st series	107⅜
5-20s, reg., 1865	108⅝	73-10 2d series	107⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000	109	73-10 3d series	107⅜
5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	107⅞		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ℘ c. 1870	101½	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex c.	69½
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	105⅛	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	66
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Virginia 6s, x-c	53
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1873	100	Virginia 6s, new bonds	50⅛
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874	100	Georgia 6s	70½
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	Georgia 7s, new bonds	83
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1877	100	North Carolina ex c.	57⅛
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1870	97	North Carolina n. bds.	57½
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1875	97	Missouri 6s	103
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	99	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	73
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886	99	Missouri Pac. R. iss.	102⅝
Illinois war loan	99	California 7s	123
Indiana 5 ℘ ct.	92	Cal. 7s, large bonds	121
Michigan 7 ℘ c., 1878	97	Connecticut 6s	98
Mich. 7 ℘ c. War l'n.	97		

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	122	Irving	104½
Merchants'	116	Metropolitan	128
Mechanics'	115	Nassau	106
America	137	Shoe and Leather	108½
Tradesmen's	137	Corn Exchange	122
Merchants' Exch'ge.	108	Continental	105
Seventh Ward	110	St. Nicholas	107
State of New-York	110	Commonwealth	105
Commerce	117	Impt'rs. & Traders'	116
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	112	Manuf's & Merchants	100
Broadway	227	Central National	106
Ocean	101	Fourth National	105½
Chatham	135	Ninth National	106
Bank of the Repub.	120	Tenth National	103½
Bank of North Am'a.	105	Oriental	135
Hanover	112		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95	Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s. r. es	90	Han. & St. Jo conv.	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub	90	Lack & W Bds	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	106	Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	107	Del. Lack. & W. 2d M.	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	107	Tol. & W. 2d M.	79½
Erie 1st mort., 1867	103¼	Gt. Western 1st M., '88.	85
Erie 1st endorsed	101	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93.	73½
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1879	103	Gal. & Chic., Ext.	97
Erie 7s. 3d ind. 1883	100	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Erie 7s, 4th ind. 1880	92	Chi. & R. I. Con. mort.	90
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888.	88	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	101
Buff., N.Y.&E. 1st M.'77.	91	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	102
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s.f.'85.	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72.	100	Pitts., Ft. W & Ch. 2d M.	95½
Har. 3d. M. & S.F., '68.	97⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	84½
Mich. Cen. 8 p.c. 69-72.	107	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	97
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82.	112	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	72
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	90	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	98
N. Ind. Goshen Line, 68	89	Peninsula R. R. bonds	74½
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ℘ c.	97½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	84
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1870.	113⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	77
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	76	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	82
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	95	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	84½
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv.	80	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	100½
Con. 7 ℘ c. 1st m.	86½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	96

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $284,000; Gold Notes, $136,000; total receipts, $14,647,733 09; total payments, $1,098,672 93; balance, $130,998,670 93.

The Roads in which Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT and his friends are interested, it is not a little remarkable, are rapidly on the advance. The Hudson River shares from 109½ ℘ cent. last week, have gone up to 113½@114½ ℘ cent. to-day, and Harlem is selling at 110 ℘ cent. ex-July Dividend. The Toledo shares are up to 122 ℘ cent. The reason for all this is that the Shareholders in these Roads, new as well as old, have implicit confidence that they are operated exclusively in the interest of the common proprietary; that Mr. VANDERBILT economises and directs their management as he would if he owned the whole estate. There is no such confidence felt in the Roads in which Mr. DANIEL DREW and other Wall-street Jobbers, of his way of doing things have the control, and will not be so long as they remain in the management. But even the Stocks of some of these Roads are advancing on the mere hope of early reform, partly by voluntary resignation, and for the other part by turning such managers out at the next meeting of the Stockholders. In regard to the Erie we have reason to believe that the proper spirit in favor of an early and radical change has been fairly aroused, and that the President and all the Directors concerned with him in surrendering the finances of the Company and the credit and market value of the Stock to the selfish manipulations of Mr. DREW on the Stock Exchange, will be relieved of the administration of the property in October next. It may be that Mr. DREW, as in 1866, at the eleventh hour will bid high for the continued control of the Stock, after being fairly beaten in his attempts to depress and keep down its current value, and thereby tempt many of the holders, who have bought on speculation, to sell out to him at 80 or 90 cents on the dollar, but there is an earnest sentiment prevailing that no such opportunity should be afforded under any circumstances. It is a standing reproach, not to say disgrace, to the great Railway interest of the City and State of New-York, that so important a property as the Erie Railway should be systematically jobbed upon in Wall-street and so weakly administered in its finances, as it has been for a series of years, and more particularly since the extraordinary negotiation of the Board of Direction with Mr. DREW last Summer, in loaning to him the free use of 58,000 new shares—not yet brought into the capital account, but upon which Mr. DREW claims to vote, as though it had been—on his advance of 60 cents on the "dollar," for two years.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending July 3, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,180,866	Increase	£57,840
Public deposits	9,563,727	Decrease	1,748,686
Other deposits	18,868,210	Increase	1,014,104
Government securities	12,830,773	Decrease	55,571
Other securities	20,456,251	Increase	358,175
Notes unemployed	12,088,710	Decrease	836,630

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,353,860, being an increase of £1,148,950; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £22,495,855, showing an increase of $209,171 when compared with the preceding return.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 17, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 704 bbls. Flour, 450 bags Corn Meal, 101,527 bushels Wheat, 78,631 bushels Corn, 36,155 bushels Oats, 45 pkgs. Cut Meats, 50 pkgs. Lard, 5,074 bbls. Petroleum, and 196 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in moderate request at $8 75 for Pots, and $13 (nominally) for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COAL—Has been inactive at about former prices. At the auction sale of Pittston Coal to-day 26,000 tons were disposed of, including 5,000 tons Steamer at $4 85@$4 92½; 5,000 tons Grate at $4 75@$4 87½; 5,000 tons Egg at $4 39@$4 60; 9,000 tons Stove at $4 70@$4 77½, and 2,000 tons Chestnut Coal at $3 80@$3 95 ℘ per ton of 2,240 lbs., delivered at Newburgh.

COFFEE—Has been steady but quiet, including Java at 24c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 14½c.@19½c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been in more demand at full prices. Middling grades closed at 26½c.@27½c. ℘ lb., on sales and resales of 3,400 bales, against receipts of 1,077 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	5,942
Receipts last week	4,915
Receipts preceding week	9,462
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	390,289
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	617,398
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	331,113
Exports since Sept. 1	452,400
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	496,309
Estimated stock on hand here	78,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,835,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,498,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	167,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite heavy, and prices have been reduced 15c.@25c. ℘ bbl., the market closing irregularly. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,150 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6 75@$8 30; very poor to good Extra State at $8 30@$10 25; good to choice do. do. at $10 25@$11 15; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 25@$11 35 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 75	@$8 30
Extra State	8 30	@11 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 30	@14 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 25	@11 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 35	@14 50
Extra Genesee	11 35	@14 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 25	@18 50

Southern Flour continues in slack request, and quite heavy; sales have been reported of 250 bbls., at $9 65@$11 35 for ordinary to fair extra, and $11 40@$17 50 for fair to choice extra do. ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive at $11@$14 75 for extra ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate request, at from $7 25@$9 25 for inferior to very choice ℘ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Corn Meal continues in demand, at $5 70@$5 75 for Jersey; $5 50 for City, $5 75 for Baltimore, $5 85 for Fairfax, and $6 10 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 370 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 1,100 bbls. and sacks, at $12 25@$15 25 ℘ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less demand, and with more liberal offerings, especially of California. Prices of Spring have again declined 3c.@5c., and of Winter, 10c.@25c. ℘ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 39,000 bushels, including common No. 1 Spring at $2 40; common to prime No. 2 do. at $2 15@$2 30; New Amber Jersey at $2 70@$2 75; New Amber Southern at $2 72@$2 73; and White California at $2 75@$3, ℘ bushel. Desirable lots of Corn are in light supply and fair demand at full prices. Inferior qualities are quiet and depressed. Sales have been reported since our last of 84,500 bushels, at $1 05@$1 09 for poor to very handsome new Mixed Western; $1 03 for kiln-dried do.; 92c.@$1 04 for unsound and damp, and $1 08@$1 14 for White and Yellow Western and Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye is dull but steady. Barley continues quite nominal. Barley Malt continues neglected. Oats continue in moderate request, including New Western at from 78½c.@92c. for the whole range; poor to prime State at 91c.@93c. ℘ bushel; sales 56,000 bushels. The Albany *Argus* gives the following list of boats laden with flour and grain which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during 48 hours, prior to 10:30 A. M. on Monday, July 15, 1867: Anna, Buffalo, corn; M. E. Merrick, Buffalo, corn; Maggie, Buffalo, corn; Dean Richmond, Buffalo, corn; Geo. Ames, Oswego, wheat; J. Huntley, Buffalo, corn; J. G. Lamson, Buffalo, corn; Kitty Culver, Buffalo, corn; Sarah C. Campbell, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Manhattan, Buffalo, corn; Major Goodsell, Buffalo, corn; Four Sisters, Buffalo, corn; Wm. Baker, Oswego, peas and flour; J. E. Austin, Buffalo, corn; Bob Davidson, Jr., Buffalo, corn; W. H. Bowman, Buffalo, corn; Fred. Delano, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Gov. Fenton, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Lieut.-Gen. Grant, Buffalo, corn; Matthias Smith, Buffalo, corn; Walter Scott, Oswego, corn; Emily B., Buffalo, corn; W. A. Hotchkiss, Oswego, corn; F. Krapp, Buffalo, corn; Edwin Mead, Buffalo, corn; Roanoke, Buffalo, corn; Jerry Small, Buffalo, wheat; L. J. Wheelock, Buffalo, corn; Dictator, Buffalo, corn; Collingwood, Buffalo, corn; J. Brizolana, Buffalo, corn; City of Syracuse, Rochester, flour; S. A. Gillespie, Buffalo, corn; David Ellis, Buffalo, corn; L. H. Gibbs, Buffalo, corn; W. S. Clark, Oswego, wheat; Cohassett, Buffalo, corn; Gen. Lyon, Buffalo, corn, &c.; D. R. White, Buffalo, wheat; W. Lincoln, Buffalo, corn; P. B. Davis, Oswego, corn; C. W. Cornell, Buffalo, corn; City Bank, Oswego, corn; American Hero, Oswego, corn; Everett, Buffalo, corn; W. H. Crennell, Buffalo, corn; S. J. Holley, Buffalo, corn; Willard, Buffalo, corn; Ira D. Stoddard, Buffalo, corn; Catherine Winters, Buffalo, wheat, &c.; W. J. Dunlop, Buffalo, corn; Addie Gregg, Buffalo, corn; L. J. Peck, Buffalo, corn; C. C. Pope, Buffalo, corn; Iowa, Buffalo, corn; Chas. J. Johnson, Buffalo, corn; Lady Jane, Buffalo, oats, &c.; W. J. Fenn, Buffalo, corn; Maggie Matthews, Buffalo, feed; Equator, Buffalo, corn, &c.; S. H. Pratt, Buffalo, corn; Thos. Corney, Buffalo, corn; Seymour Rudd, Buffalo, corn; Cayuga, Buffalo, corn; N. C. Kruse, Buffalo, corn; G. W. Ingalls, Buffalo, corn; W. A. Hart, Buffalo, corn; F. W. Tripp, Buffalo, corn.

Prices of Cotton in New-York—Liverpool Classification.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Tex.
Ordinary	21	21	21	21
Good Ordinary	22	22	22	22
Low Middling	24½	24½	24½	25½
Middling	26½	26½	26½	27½
Strict Middling	27½	27½	27½	28½
Good Middling	28½	28½	29½	30½

HAY—North River bale is in fair demand at $1@$1 05 for shipping, poor to choice, and $1 40@$1 70 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw continues inactive at $1@$1 20 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet at steady rates, including New at 30c.@65c.; Old at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ℘ lb.

LATHS—Have been inactive at former quotations.

METALS—Have been quiet since our last, including Ingot Copper at 23¼c.@24c. ℘ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $42@$44; Scotch Pig, $41@$45; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $85@$90 ℘ ton; Pig Lead, $6 50@$6 87½ ℘ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6⅝c.@6¾c., in gold, ℘ lb.; Straits Tin, 24½c.@24¾c., in gold, ℘ lb.; Banca Tin, 26¼c.@26½c., in gold, ℘ lb.; Zinc, 11¼c.@11½c.

MOLASSES—Has been in fair request, including Porto Rico at 50c.@67½c.; Cuba at 34c.@53c.; English Islands, 52c.@55c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 57½c.@60c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $4 25@$4 37½; Resin at $3 50@$9 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $4 50@$6; Pitch, $4 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been in more demand, including Crude Whale at 67c.@70c.; Bleached Whale, 75c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 45@$2 50; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 55c.@65c.; Linseed Oil at $1 30@$1 36 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in fair request and buoyant at 17c.@17½c. for Crude; 13c.@13½c. for do., in bulk; 28c.@31½c. for ordinary to prime Refined in bond, and 40c.@42½c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been rather more active, but at irregular prices, closing very heavily. Sales since our last of 6,850 bbls., in lots, at $22 80@$23 12 for new Western Mess, closing at $22 80 cash; $22 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $19 50@$19 75 for Prime, and $21 75@$22 for Prime Mess, ℘ bbl. Sales were also made of 500 bbls. New Mess, August delivery, seller's option, at $23 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in request at 10c.@10½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 14½c.@16c. for Hams, ℘ lb.; sales equal to 230 pkgs. Bacon continues scarce and wanted. Lard is in limited demand and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 820 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12c.@13½c., the latter rate for small lots of very choice kettle-rendered, ℘ lb. Beef is dull at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 150 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive and nominal. Beef Hams have been wholly nominal. Butter continues in slack moderate demand at 14c.@30c. for poor to choice State; 12c.@21c. for inferior to prime Western, ℘ lb. Cheese is inactive at 7c.@14½c. ℘ lb. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh Pail Butter, ℘ lb.	.20	@30
State, Firkins, Yellow, ℘ lb.	.26	@28
State, Firkins, Light Colored, ℘ lb.	.20	@25
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Yellow, ℘ lb.	.20	@26
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Light Colored, ℘ lb.	.14	@18
State, Welsh Tubs, ℘ lb.	.18	@24
Western, Firkins, Yellow, ℘ lb.	.18	@21
Western, Tubs, Yellow, ℘ lb.	.18	@21
Western, Ordinary, ℘ lb.	.13	@14

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ℘ lb.	14½	@14¾
Factory Dairies, fair, ℘ lb.	13	@14
Farm Dairies, Extra, ℘ lb.	12	@13
Farm Dairies, fair, ℘ lb.	10	@12
Skimmed Cheese, ℘ lb.	7	@ 9

SUGARS—Have been more active and very firm; sales since our last 2,400 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@13½c., and 940 boxes Havana, part at 11⅝c.@12½c., ℘ lb. Refined Sugars have been in good request at from 14c.@17½c. ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 86,000 lbs. at 12c.@13½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 105,000 lbs. at 11½c.@11⅞c., also, 61,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@9½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Is unsettled and nominal.

FREIGHTS—Have been very quiet to-day. For Liverpool there were taken 350 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ℘ lb.; 120 tcs. Lard, by steamer, at 20s.; 20 tons Tallow at 17s. 6d. ℘ ton; 40 hhds. Tobacco at 32s. 6d. For London, 20 pkgs. Paraffine Wax on private terms; 2,000 boxes Cheese, by steamer, and 30 pkgs. Dry Goods at 35s. ℘ ton. For Bremen, 700 bbls. Resin at 1s. 3d.; 30 hhds. Tobacco at 18s. 9d.

Sales of Real Estate—JULY 17.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.—BROOKLYN.

Walcott-st., house and lot southeast corner Richard-st., 18x100, house 1832 ... $2,725

MISCELLANEOUS.

$250 REWARD.

IMPORTANT TO INVENTORS.

The above reward will be paid by us for the most improved method of sealing our tintoil papers of century chewing tobacco. Satisfactory tests invariably required, subject to our approval, to Aug. 1, 1867.

P. & G. LORILLARD, No. 16 Chambers-st.

A TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM. By EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Tenth edition; pp. 300; price $1 50.

This is a new edition, with an appendix, on the immediate cure of Stricture by the Urethrotome. Also, on Hydrocele and Varicocele, with the modern treatment.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The chapter on Circumcision contains some novel and useful ideas; there can be no doubt that the rite was designed to subserve a purpose eminently wise and conducive to health in hot climate."

"The chapters on Hydrocele and Varicocele, and Stricture, are very suggestive of good practice and large experience."—*Boston Med. and Surg., and New-York Journals of Medicine.*

"Dr. Dixon has placed the profession under great obligation by this excellent, practical and cautionary work."—*London Lancet.*

"The chapter on the origin and curability of Syphilis shows a profound knowledge of the bibliography of that deeply interesting subject; that on self-abuse should be published as a tract and paid for by the nation."—*Merchants' Express, New-York.*

Wholesale by ROBT. M. DEWITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st. Retail, by EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, or Box No. 3,121 Post-office.

NEW WHEAT FLOUR—FROM GEORGIA Wheat—for sale by HENRY W. SMITH & CO., No. 125 Broad-st.

FILLESROWN'S INFALLIBLE NEURALGIA AND SICK HEADACHE CURE. Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 72 Murray-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LOVE; OR, THE COUNTESS AND THE SERF. Leading character by Julia Dean.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE BELLS OF SHANDON. Characters by Dan Bryant and company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, NICK WHIFFLES, DUTCHMAN and WIFE FOR A DAY.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, MY WIFE POLLY and ONLY A CENT. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. Gen. TOM THUMB and WIFE, COM. NUTT and MINNIE WARREN. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, DREAMS OF DELUSION, LOAN OF A LOVER, Prof. LOGRENIA, THE PRESTIDIGITATEUR, and curiosities from all parts of the world.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

LEEDS ART GALLERY.
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.
THIS MORNING, commencing at 9 o'clock, OIL-PAINTINGS.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Our Cable dispatches from London announce that Chili and Peru have accepted, with reservation, the proffered mediation of the United States in the difficulty with Spain.

Intelligence received in London sets forth that the Archduchess SOPHIA, mother of MAXIMILIAN and of the reigning Emperor, has shown symptoms of insanity.

The bill abolishing capital punishment has been rejected by the Austrian Diet.

Martial law has been proclaimed in the Spanish Province of Catalonia, where Gen. PRIM recently landed.

LOUIS KOSSUTH is a candidate for election to the Hungarian Parliament.

The great naval review which was gotten up in honor of the Sultan's visit, was, despite the extreme inclemency of the weather, a most brilliant affair. 80 vessels, mounting 1,100 guns, manœuvered off Spithead in presence of the Queen, the Sultan, the Viceroy of Egypt, the Prince of Wales, and many thousand spectators.

The United States steam sloop-of-war *Macedonian*, having aboard a number of midshipmen, is at anchor in the harbor of Plymouth.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. ANTHONY called up the House bill, which was previously before the Senate, providing that a section of the Appropriation Bill of last session shall not be construed to prevent the necessary printing of documents at the different Departments. After some discussion the bill was amended so as to apply to the Treasury Department alone, and then passed. Mr. WILSON introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to the effect that no distinction shall be made by the United States, nor by any State, among citizens on their civil or political rights on account of race, color, or previous condition. The resolution was laid on the table and ordered printed. Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to carry into effect the convention of the Republic of Venezuela for the adjusting of claims of the citizens of the United States against the Government of that Republic. It provides for the appointment of a Commissioner, who shall be paid $3,000 and traveling expenses, for the settlement of the claims alluded to. The bill was considered and passed. Mr. SUMNER's bill, providing that in the District of Columbia no person shall be disqualified from holding office on account of race or color, was taken up and passed by yeas 25, nays 5. On motion of Mr. POMEROY, the bill providing for the appointment of Commissioners to select a reservation upon which to locate the Indian tribes was taken up and discussed at length, but nothing definite decided upon. A message was received announcing the non-concurrence of the House to the Senate amendment to the bill for the relief of deserters. On motion of Mr. GRIMES, the Senate resolved to adhere to its amendment, and so notified the House. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, after reading of the journal, on motion of Mr. COBB, the President was requested to communicate any information received at the several Departments of the Government touching the organization of parties for the alleged purpose of avenging the death of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, or of intervening in Mexican affairs. Also, whether any measures have been taken to prevent such organization, or the sailing of any such expedition. Mr. BUTLER entered into an explanation regarding the exchange of prisoners while he acted as Commissioner. He denounced as untrue certain allegations which had recently been made to his discredit and that of the Government, and said that in no instance had the Government failed in its duty to its sick and wounded soldiers who were held as prisoners by the rebels. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read several documents and affidavits bearing on the subject. Mr. JULIAN asked leave to offer a resolution denouncing the statement made in the President's recent message, that the abrogation of the Southern State Governments rendered it obligatory to assume the debts of those States, and declaring that such idea is "at war with the principles of international law, a deliberate stab at the national credit, abhorrent to every sentiment of loyalty, and well pleasing only to the vanquished traitors by whose agency alone the Governments of said States were overthrown and discharged." Mr. BURR objected, but on motion the rules were suspended and the resolution introduced. After some debate the previous question was seconded and the resolution passed by yeas 100, nays 18, a strict party vote. The Senate sent to the House its amendment to the bill for the relief of deserters. On motion of Mr. ASHLEY the amendment was non-concurred in, and a Conference Committee asked for. The Senate amendment relative to printing in the Departments elicited some discussion, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. SELYE asked leave to offer a preamble and resolution reciting the report as to the organization of expeditions against Mexico, and requesting the President to issue a proclamation requiring all proper officers of the United States to prevent them. The resolution was received and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. COVODE offered a preamble and resolution reciting that the President had recently pardoned STEPHEN F. CAMERON, a malignant rebel, in order that he might testify at the Surratt trial, and instructing the Judiciary Committee to investigate the matter. After debate the resolution was agreed to, and the preamble was amended so as to deprive it of its objectionable features and adopted. A bill making it incumbent on the Mayor and Common Council of Washington to assemble and appoint city officers, was taken up. Mr. INGERSOLL explained the bill, and it was passed. A message was received from the Senate announcing that that body adhered to its amendment to the bill regarding deserters, and declining to appoint a Conference Committee. The House receded from its disagreement, and soon after adjourned.

GENERAL.

The Committee appointed by the House to investigate the manner in which Union soldiers were treated by their rebel captors, while in the prisons of the South, have issued a circular requesting all persons possessed of information, concerning the barbarities practiced upon our soldiers, to forward their names and address to the Committee in Washington. Full explanations as to what is required, will be found in the circular, which we print in another column.

The Constitutional Convention assembled yesterday morning. Mr. MERRITT, from the Standing Committee on the Organization of the Legislature, submitted a report providing for the formation of the Senate and Assembly. It stipulates that the State shall be divided into eight Congressional districts, each district to elect four Senators, an additional one being allowed New York City. It provides how the districts shall be formed, and the term of service of Senators. The Assembly to consist of 139 members, to be apportioned among the counties according to the number of inhabitants, each member to receive $1,000 as salary and mileage, and will not be permitted to hold any other office during his term of service. It provides when and how the elections are to be held, and how their duties shall be performed. A number of resolutions were read and referred to Committees, after which the Convention went into Committee of the Whole on the suffrage question. The point under consideration was in reference to extending the right of suffrage to colored men. The Committee rose without having agreed upon anything, and a recess until 4 o'clock was taken. On reassembling the debate was continued in Committee of the Whole, and was generally participated in. An attempt was made to get a vote on Mr. MURPHY's amendment, providing that the question of suffrage be submitted to the people, and, after some fillibustering, the question was put and the amendment lost by a vote of 29 to 78. The Committee then rose, and the Convention adjourned.

The Surratt trial was continued yesterday. Mr. BRADLEY, Sr., made a lengthy argument in favor of admitting as evidence the testimony of MATTHEWS regarding a document given him by BOOTH, but which document had been destroyed by MATTHEWS. The defence claimed that the document was an agreement signed by all the conspirators, and that SURRATT's name was not among them. Mr. CARRINGTON opposed the motion and Judge FISHER ruled that the evidence was inadmissible. Mr. MATTHEWS was recalled and testified as to his interview with BOOTH on the afternoon of the assassination. One or two persons who were in prison with WEICHMAN, were examined as to admissions made by him to them, which were at variance with his evidence on this trial. The defence announced the difficulty experienced in getting witnesses from Canada, but hoped to be able to close the case to-day. The Court thereupon adjourned.

LOCAL.

A most disastrous fire occurred last evening in the distillery of ISAAC BOEHM, in East Twenty-sixth-street, near First-avenue, resulting in the complete destruction of the distillery, besides that of a large United States bonded warehouse adjoining, and causing considerable damage to the surrounding buildings in Twenty-sixth and Twenty-fifth streets. The aggregate loss is roughly estimated at $500,000.

The Mercantile Towing Association met again last evening. The arrest of one of the members, Capt. HENRY SPERRY, for violating the law requiring all vessels of a certain tonnage that pass through Hell Gate to employ a Hell Gate pilot, was announced, and the Executive Committee was directed to take immediate action in the case.

The steamer *Sylvan Stream*, of the Harlem line, ran on a rock at the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, yesterday, in consequence of her steering apparatus breaking, and stove in her bottom. She was run ashore and her passengers safely landed.

The Board of Education met last evening, President McLEAN in the chair. The Finance Committee advised a requisition upon the Comptroller for $400,000 to meet the current expenses of the Board. An adjournment was then ordered until the first Wednesday in September next.

A meeting was held at the Liberty House, Houston-street, last evening to express the sympathy of our citizens with the late Emperor MAXIMILIAN. The meeting was well attended, and it was resolved to call a public meeting on the subject at some future day.

In the case of the People on the relation of EDWARD PARKER *vs.* The Knickerbocker Ice Company, reported in the TIMES of the 17th inst., the Court yesterday rendered a decision denying the motion for a *mandamus* without costs.

An extensive conflagration occurred yesterday morning in Jersey City, destroying about half a million dollars' worth of property in the First Ward. The fire broke out in the factory of FIELD & SONS, corner of Morgan and Green streets.

In the alleged case of the abduction of the child of MARIA SMITH DESMOND, by RALPH ARCHIBALD and ELIZA MAYNARD, Justice DODGE yesterday discharged the prisoners from custody and dismissed the complaint.

The Fire Commissioners have resolved that hereafter the appointments of firemen shall be made from acting firemen, and that the rate of compensation shall not exceed $700 per annum.

HARCI and ADDATE, the two counterfeiters captured on Staten Island by Col. WOOD's detectives, were yesterday held to bail in the sum of $10,000 each.

A man named HENRY SMITH has been arrested in Brooklyn for throwing a pot of boiling gruel over his wife and child. The child's injuries are mortal.

The General Term of the Supreme Court will meet to-day at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of rendering decisions.

The American Poultry Society met at the Astor House yesterday, adopted a constitution and by-laws, and elected officers.

The corner-stone of the new Colored Orphan Asylum was laid at One Hundred and Forty-fourth-street (Washington Heights) on Tuesday afternoon.

Produce and Merchandise were moderately active yesterday. Flour and Wheat were much lower under the influence of liberal receipts, especially of Wheat from California. Shipping Corn was scarce and firm. Western Oats were cheaper. Mess Pork opened much higher, but closed quite heavily. Lard favored buyers with more free offerings. Cotton was very firm. Sugars and Petroleum were buoyant. The freight engagements were light, with 558 vessels of all classes in port.

The Mexican Difficulty and the Possibilities of Intervention.

One of the secrets of Lord STANLEY's success as the Foreign Minister of England, doubtless, lies in his ability to judge of passing events, not as they affect the personal or domestic sentiment of civilized communities, but as they seem to bear upon national interests, and the working out of a national policy.

It is a quality of statesmanship which is clearly brought into view in the Minister's reply to the request for information respecting MAXIMILIAN's death, made by a member of the House of Commons. That reply, it will be seen, discourages any appeal for vengeance against the Prince's murderers. "I do not see," says Lord STANLEY, "what especial notice is possible or required on the part of the British Government." In other words, the Foreign Secretary holds that the Queen's advisers were not responsible, in the first instance, for the mal-adventure which culminated in the tragedy at Queretaro; that they ceased to have any special interest in the administration of Mexican affairs when the Tri-partite treaty was brought to a close at Soledad; that the French protectorate formed no part of the original scheme of intervention; and that in the Imperial project which followed, England had no other part or lot than the recognition of what appeared to be the *de facto* Government of Mexico.

The British Secretary not only refuses to be committed to a hasty declaration of sympathy; but he bars the door against any appeal in that direction, by roundly denying that the execution of the Emperor is in any sense the affair of England or of the English Government. The Foreign Minister's words seem, at first blush, to be unnaturally cold—considering the excited state of public feeling throughout the greater part of the Continent;—in all the Court circles of Europe; among the higher and the lower classes of English society; and even here among our own people. Outside of the more violent faction in Congress, there has been but one expression in regard to the execution at Queretaro. That expression has been one of thorough execration against the bloody orders of ESCOBEDO's Court-martial. Of all this, Lord STANLEY was thoroughly well informed when he announced in the House of Commons that the murder of Prince MAXIMILIAN was no concern of the British Government. Are we to condemn the British Secretary? Is his indifference an insult to the general sympathy of civilized communities for the courageous and self-sacrificing victim of Cæsarism? These are questions which we venture to think a great many here and elsewhere may not, without some prompting, take the trouble to study at all. And yet they deserve some share of study, if we care to interpret fairly, justly, and with anything like discrimination the policy of our own Government.

While individual members of the administration may hold the execution of MAXIMILIAN to have been a wanton insult to the sentiment of Christian communities, it does not follow that it is our business or our duty to step forward as avengers of the deed. We did not aid in any manner in bringing the Prince MAXIMILIAN into the meshes of that selfish and fatal policy which caused his ruin, and which struck the latest and most terrible blow against the aspirations of the House of Hapsburgh. We not only did not invite the Protectorate of France, nor the erection of an Imperial dynasty to give play for the experiments of modern Cæsarism; but we protested, and protested when our authority and influence were held, momentarily, of little account, against the adventure of the Austrian Prince from its beginning down to the day of the departure of the French troops. The fate which overtook the amiable, single-minded Prince, sad and horrible as it was, does not place us, as a nation, in the position either of mourners or "avengers." We should be loath to think that any great number of the American people do not cherish a hearty, wholesome and earnest detestation of the wretched faction, which, in its temporary triumph, now clamors and shouts for blood. But we should be equally unwilling to have it said that in determining our future policy in regard to Mexico, we were guided by any other considerations, than those of a broad national character. Whatever arguments weigh with the British Foreign Secretary in determining *his* abstinence from all intervention in Mexican affairs until the game of the dominant faction shall have further developed itself, apply with double force here. Our policy has favored the revival, whether for good or evil, of what is supposed to bear the outward semblance and character of a Republican Government. But we are no more responsible for the acts of its agents than we are for those of the Governments of Hayti, Peru or Abyssinia. We have desired to see the country work out its own salvation; we have not only discouraged assaults upon its independence; but we have given it the only remaining chance it can have, to show itself worthy of independence. It has made an atrocious beginning. It has committed the unpardonable folly of rejecting advice which would have saved it from the scorn and the contempt of civilized nations and of all who have long predicted its ruin. But when all this is said, the dominant faction in Mexico has not, so far, gone to the length of demanding chastisement at *our* hands.

The murder of MAXIMILIAN, we are no more called upon to avenge than we are required to join an expedition for the release of the English captives in Abyssinia. And to that extent, we can fairly appreciate Lord STANLEY's seeming indifference. It is not the indifference, we assume, of callous feeling any more than is Secretary SEWARD's representation of the Santa Anna case. Prudent Governments have to see to it that they do not hastily become sentimentalists. The indulgence of sentiment costs money. It costs nations tremendous sums. It cost Great Britain five hundred millions sterling inside of a decade or so, when the last generation was young. It has cost France, in this very Mexican adventure, between three hundred million and four hundred million francs. It has cost her Emperor—what? Are we Americans going into the same sentimental game? Our political work at home, to-day, involves heavier labors and more tremendous responsibilities, than have ever fallen to the lot of any other constitutionally-governed community. Our Municipal, State and National taxes are a burden which will only be bearable by the strictest economy. Mere rumors of fillibustering have now a depressing tendency on our securities. Gold appreciates in value, and our industries are anything but lively. Is it a time for the indulgence of sentiment? Or for the practice of economy, forbearance, prudence, and even temper?

Treasury Deposits in National Banks.

Mr. RANDALL's resolution, affirming that "in the judgment of the House no National Bank should be selected as a public depository of Government moneys in any city where is located a Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer of the United States," is timely and expedient. Where such an officer exists, it is desirable "that all moneys collected and received for the Government," should be deposited with him. And we trust that the Secretary of the Treasury will deem it his duty to adopt the suggestion embodied in the resolution, and "transfer any money now in such National Banks to the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer of the United States."

The system at present pursued is pregnant with grave abuses. Assuming the Government to be secured against serious loss by the bonds deposited by the banks, there are opportunities for collusion between the banks and its agents which should not be suffered to exist. That these opportunities are used corruptly and recklessly cannot be doubted. Statements published at New-Orleans in connection with the recent difficulties there placed some incidents of this character beyond dispute, and we believe that it would not be difficult to trace their parallel in other parts of the country. Even on the score of security, it is apparent that the deposit of bonds as collaterals does not constitute a guarantee against absolute loss—certainly not against temporary embarrassment—in the event of any serious financial revulsion. The banks may be good as depositaries up to a certain point, but for the purposes of the Government they never can be equal to its own Treasury. Where it is represented, there is no proper occasion for the intervention of the banks. These should come into play in this capacity only were responsible officers of the Treasury are not found.

The change recommended is urgently needed for other reasons. The system which Mr. McCULLOCH is asked to abandon is utterly at variance, not only with the decided policy of contraction which he is supposed to favor, but with that very mild form of contraction which received the sanction of Congress. When money is paid into the National Treasury it must be considered as passing out of circulation until regularly disbursed by the Secretary. By depositing it with banks, however, the Secretary virtually counteracts the withdrawal which had legitimately taken place, and contributes gratuitously and inexcusably to the very inflation he professes to deplore. For the banks, which are thus placed in the possession of so much currency in addition to the amount of their lawful issue, are not slow to turn it to profitable use. Speculation is fostered. Gamblers in shares and bonds and grain and cotton find it easier to obtain the accommodation on which they operate. And in this way the resources of the Treasury, which should be held sacred, (in trust, as it were, for the country,) are made means of prolonging the speculation, the inflation, the high prices, and the business uncertainty from which the country suffers.

Mr. McCULLOCH may not be able to accomplish all he desires in respect of financial improvement. But at least he has power to check the evils of inflation to the extent of the sums deposited in National Banks which should be in the Treasury. The House has approved of a system better than that which prevails, and he cannot consistently or properly delay its application.

Reactionary Rome.

Rumors come from Rome of an impending revolution in the spiritual world, as momentous as any of the political changes that have swept over Europe within the century. Nothing less is contemplated than the conversion of the present Assembly of Bishops into an Ecumenical Council, which shall assume the task of remodeling the Government of the Roman Catholic Church, by concentrating its supreme control in an individual grasp, and declaring the personal infallibility of its head. This purpose is said to have been entertained, and the plans for its fulfillment carefully prepared through a series of years by the Order of Jesuits, aided by the leading minds among the higher clergy.

In Ecumenical Councils—so-called because composed of Bishops representing the whole inhabited world—the sovereignty over that Church is admitted to reside. The authority of the first seven of these Councils, extending to the close of the seventh century, is accepted by Protestants and Romanists alike. These earlier Councils interpreted Scripture, defined dogmas and proscribed heresies, with a sway to which all Christians consented. The following twelve, sitting at various intervals, sometimes of only thirty years, sometimes of more than a century, gradually developed and imposed the more peculiar Romanist doctrines. And the last and most famous, the Council of Trent, which sat, with many interruptions, from 1545 to 1562, completed the fabric of that Church, strengthening its bulwarks of conservatism, and fitly closing the Middle Ages by defiance and denunciation of the Reformation. The tables of the Church's commandments were then sealed in that mountain of the congregation, and the thunders of her sovereign authority have since slept.

But the world has moved though Cardinals have rested. The purpose of her chiefs now is to block this movement, to evoke some authority whose weight shall counterpoise the accumulated convictions of the last three centuries, and create some force mighty enough to stay the tide of modern thought, with its "thus far, and no farther." The design is not obscurely shadowed out in the address of the assembled Bishops to the Holy Father, and in his allocution in reply. It remains to translate the elegant feebleness of his time-worn invective into the potency of decrees. His querulous declamation is to be transfigured into the bold assertion of a law of the Church, that his individual dictates, henceforth infallible, shall command the reverence and compel the obedience due to a revelation from Heaven.

It is not the first step, the transformation of the Assembly into a General Council, that is to cost any trouble. Delegates from the whole inhabited world to compose its members, and the master minds of the Church to manage their organization, are present in Rome. But when the train is laid, who shall guide the conflagration? Will the plenitude of power submit to dictation? A mere majority in the Council can establish its decrees, but to enforce them, in the nineteenth century, will require the assent of conviction. Despite the care which is said to have been given to the composition of the Assembly, it will be impossible to stifle discussion, or silence the assertion of reasonable ideas. It is too late in the world's day to persuade or persecute the Western Church into the worship of a Grand Llama. All the throng of subservient Eastern Bishops, who have been summoned, cannot gag the voice of French and Cisatlantic prelates, uttering independent truths, suggested by modern habits of thought, and inspired by zeal for the welfare of their Church. The higher clergy of the Romish faith are the last men in the world to be found wanting in force of intellect or knowledge of human nature. The collision of such minds must strike out sparks which will illuminate many dark places, if not consume much old rubbish. Suppose the Council should start up into a Frankenstein, and rend its creators! It has the power to cashier a Cardinal, as well as to canonize a martyr—to depose a Pope, as well as to deify one. The probability is, either that the dogma of the Pope's personal infallibility, the object of the Council, would be left unsettled, as too dangerous a one to define and enjoin—or that a secession of the American prelates would take place, like that of the Gallican Bishops at the Council of Trent, only with greater decision and permanence—or that the decree, if established, would command but a languid obedience, and, in the end, attacked by ridicule and branded with impiety, would weaken instead of restoring Romanist domination.

The effect of the enunciation of such a dogma in this age would indeed be marvelous. It would be the most monstrous anomaly of all time. Politically, the state of the Eternal City could not of course be altered by it, since the absorption of the civil government of Rome into the Kingdom of Italy is but a question of time—and of money. Its fate is sealed, though delayed, for the Italians, having found that their unity has already cost them more than they have the money to pay, need not hasten events which will mature, without the ruinous process of forcing. But the real Government of Rome, her spiritual sway over the minds of the millions within her communion, would be transformed by this dogma into a most subtle and irresistible tyranny. One man's infallibility would be the mask for a few men's opportunity. A half score of dignitaries, with keen intellects and resolute wills, would wield this divine sceptre with unseen hands. So long as the papal chair continued filled by amiable impotence like that of its present occupant, there would rise behind it the terrible undefined shadow of an omnipotent spiritual oligarchy. But suppose another Hildebrand or another Borgia ascends it? Suppose energy and wickedness armed with such power, and abusing it for individual ends? There is no reason why history should not so repeat itself. There was but yesterday a Tiberius-Bomba at Naples; there is now a musical madman on the throne at Munich, and a sanguinary courtezan at Madrid. How long would the world endure such a spectacle? or how could temporal Princes tolerate a rule over their subjects more complete, because more spiritual, than their own, yet directed by rapacity and ambition toward material mischiefs? Either another Council would speedily convene to depose the personal infallibility which the last had enthroned, or secular force would interpose in the name of justice and reason.

MINOR TOPICS.

Newport, the most delightful and fashionable of American watering-places, is as dull this year as the other fashionable Summer resorts. The "Ocean" House, the largest hotel of Newport, looks dismal and forlorn, and the few *guests*—which is the curious name applied to the victims of the hotel-keepers—have a super-abundance of elbow-room at the dinner-table. The "Atlantic" House is still worse off, and the minor hotels are no better off. The "Avenue" is dull in its display of style and equipages, and the bathers in the brine can be counted on one's fingers. Of course, those who are fortunate enough to own "cottages" of the lordly Newport kind, lead lives none the less luscious because of the emptiness of the hotels and boarding-houses, but even they, we fancy, would not object to something more of a crowd in the place than there is at present.

We called attention last Saturday to the immense number of prize fights now weekly reported by the "sporting" papers, and we demanded of the Police if they were not aware of them. We are pleased to know that they took the trouble to attend the "mill," which was to come off on Tuesday morning last at Riker's Island. The small number of prisoners they captured out of the crowd were of no great consequence; but the purpose they showed of beginning the work of enforcing the law was of the highest importance. Let them continue vigilant and energetic in the lively labor of polishing off the pugilists.

We expect to be compelled, one of these mornings, to chronicle a first-class "dreadful accident" on the Hudson River. The Albany boats are running races with each other, and the contests are so close that they can hardly be decided until one or two of the rivals goes "up" or goes "down," as the case may be. The passengers rather enjoy the excitement, and then they get it so cheaply that no one can possibly find fault with the price.

Mr. SEWARD, in answer to the Senate resolution calling for the Campbell correspondence, says that the House has already asked for it, and that the President will hand it to that body. We fancy that the documents will contain some very curious matters about the hero of the St. Charles Hotel—our Ex-Minister to Mexico. The most amusing thing in American diplomacy, and hence in all diplomacy, was Mr. CAMPBELL's performance, when being ordered to go to Mexico, he sent back the reply that he was not going, "and he believed the country would sustain him." As well might Gen. GRANT, being ordered by the President, in time of war, to cross the Rapidan, decide that he would not move till the next year, believing "the country would sustain him." When the consequences were known, however, the conduct of Mr. CAMPBELL became not "amusing," but outrageous.

It seems only the other day that the last red-led French Zouave marched out from the Castle of San Angelo, as the Imperial ensign ran down, and the Papal flag went up. And now already the Florence telegram says the Pope has appealed to NAPOLEON to protect the Holy See against the Garibaldians. Seventeen years of French guardianship did not avail to shield Rome six months thereafter from its relentless enemies, and almost before the rattle of the artillery wheels died away, the old foe menaced the Papal Government with attack—as our correspondent put it, "red moved on black." Will NAPOLEON respond to the Pope's request? The Cable tells us that he has already so far done so as to "warn the King of Italy of the threatened movement of Garibaldi." If we interpret this to mean that, unless VICTOR EMMANUEL hastens to defend Rome, NAPOLEON will go its aid himself, and throw his troops again into the works they themselves erected there, then the farewells to the Pope indulged in by the French Press, last Winter, were decidedly premature. "France abandons forever," they then cried, "the mundane power of the Papacy." The "forever" was six months long.

It seems that the attempt which Congress made, through Mr. McPHERSON, to establish a class of violently Radical newspapers in the Southern States, will prove a failure, unless additional donations from the Treasury are promptly made. Neither the whites nor the blacks can be induced to read these journals, and the special appropriation made to them, under the plea of compensation for publishing the laws of the United States, is found altogether inadequate to their necessities. Even HUNNICUTT's paper in Richmond, the *New Nation*, is in its last stages. Hence we read in the *Tribune* of yesterday, that "*until Congress makes an additional appropriation for their support*, as well as arrangements to pay their bills promptly, this class of journals will fail from necessity." We, in common with other groaning tax-payers, will watch with interest to see whether, and in what shape, Congress will make this "additional appropriation."

We have had in the City for a week past a party of rather distinguished Mormons, consisting of BRIGHAM YOUNG, Jr., the son and representative of his father, together with one of his wives, several of his children, a number of prominent saints and their attendants. The chief of the party, who has returned from a residence of some years abroad, is a stout, middle-aged man, with a vigorous appearance and a strong, intelligent countenance, and is a firm and enthusiastic believer in Mormonism. He has but three wives altogether—two of whom, with their families, he left in Utah when he went to Europe. He corrects the extravagant stories current about the number of wives possessed by his father—who, in fact, has only about a dozen wives and some three score children. In opposition to all that is said, these representative Mormons allege that polygamy works well and results in an unprecedented amount of domestic felicity. These statements are corroborated by the testimony of persons of both sexes; and we might be induced to believe them, if it were not that we know better.

The Catholic and Protestant papers of Canada are squabbling over a point connected with SURRATT which may contain in it more ground for sectarian animosity than for legal evidence. The Montreal *Witness* has taken up the case of the two Catholic priests who concealed SURRATT in Canada, after his flight, and denounces them as virtually in complicity with the assassination. On the other hand, the Montreal *Minerve*, the leading organ of the Franco-Canadian Catholics, retorts that "we (*Minerve*) could have published, long since, the name of a Protestant minister, *whose letter is under our eyes*, and who himself originated the idea of assassinating President LINCOLN." The *Minerve* adds: "The Confederate agents in Canada, *whose answer we also hold*, declined the proposal, and the minister then resorted to a private attempt. If need be, we could give his name, the place where he is at present residing, in one of the Northern States, in a city well known, where he occupies an important post and is respected." If the *Minerve* holds documents of this character, implicating a Protestant clergyman, we should imagine it would not conceal them long. We therefore echo the words of its Protestant antagonist: "In the name of justice, honesty, Canadian honor and public morality, let the name at once be given to the world, and the innocent be spared."

The introduction of a Prussian fleet into the Baltic, of which the Cable speaks, will once more unsettle the already disputed supremacy of that inland sea. Four Powers will hereafter contend for its mastery, Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark. All four have the rudiments of an iron-clad navy, on which alone, of course, any hope either of defence or aggression must be based. Russia and Sweden were the two first nations in Europe to adopt, without qualification, the American monitor, and each will soon show us some specimens of that instrument of war, astonishing even ourselves. Russia has the more powerful fleet in existence and preparation; but Sweden has restored the balance, perhaps, by ERICSSON's remarkable invention of coast-wise gunboats, propelled by banks of oars, (and so avoiding the expense of steam machinery,) but carrying great 15-inch guns, like the most powerful iron-clads. Denmark holds a key-position on the Baltic, and a stout little fleet of her own, though somewhat limited by the exchequer of the Kingdom. Prussia will push her navy with that restless and all-devouring energy which has given her a million of hardy soldiers; but it will be a work of time to create a naval establishment. Any two of these Powers combining against a third, would make a hard naval struggle in the Baltic.

A Silly Conference.

It is very generally known that at the time Rev. H. W. BEECHER deemed it his duty to withdraw his sermons from the *Independent*, he arranged, at the request of the editor, Rev. Dr. BRIGHT, for their publication in the *Examiner & Chronicle*, a Baptist journal having a hundred thousand readers, and one of the ablest of the denominational Press. The publication of Mr. BEECHER's sermons has proved a marked and most acceptable feature with the vast majority of the *Examiner's* readers, but it seems that a few members of the New-York Pastors' Conference, moved either by personal pique or a singular mal-appreciation of their co-laborer's efforts, are dissatisfied, for at a recent slim meeting of the Conference, the following resolution was passed, and subsequently sent to Dr. BRIGHT: "*Resolved*, That it be expressed as the sentiment of this Pastors' Conference, that the teachings of HENRY WARD BEECHER, as published in the *Examiner & Chronicle*, are by us regarded as unsound and dangerous, and that such publication meets our strongest disapprobation." Considering the numbers and standing of the baker's dozen who issued this autocratic condemnation of an earnest Christian clergyman, we are disposed henceforth to dismiss the three tailors of Tooley-street who began a tirade with, "We, the people of England," as the prime exponents of ambitious impotence, and instate in their stead the modest censors of the "New-York Pastors' Conference." Fortunately for Mr. BEECHER, he needs not the indorsement of these self-appointed tremblers; in the words of the editor of the *Examiner*, "his record is before the world, and history will embalm it as one of the most brilliant and noble God ever gave to man." It has been the fate of Mr. BEECHER to lift many a little name into prominence, but we doubt if he ever encountered opposition so utterly impotent, or criticism so entirely ridiculous, as this petard which is bound to hoist into universal contempt its engineers, the "New-York Pastors' Conference."

AMUSEMENTS.

Broadway Theatre.

Mrs. JULIA DEAN appeared last evening as *Adrienne Lecouvrier* at this theatre. The part of the unfortunate actress was always a favorite with JULIA DEAN, and it seems to have remained as popular with her admirers, for the audience last evening was a large and worthy one. The performance was distinguished by that true poetic fervor and purely natural force which has marked Mrs. DEAN's present series of performances. Her judgment may be questioned in a single scene, however, and in that she does not err wantonly, we fancy, but rather from want of consideration of that very useful counsel, which advises to the truly earnest artist avoidance of the showy and unnatural "points" or situations that are strewn (like wreckers' beacons) over the piece. The dramatist, to be sure, is the wrecker in this case, but a little resolution and indifference to applause is all that is needed in the actors to correct his sin and avert its consequences. The famous declamation scene is the example to the point that we intended to specify. *Adrienne* moves in this scene like a breath of fresh air or a ray of sunshine through the atmosphere of a licentious Court. She comes as the great actress of the day, to recite before a brilliant company in the *salons* of a Princess, who is her unknown rival in love. The two women become known to each other; but it is only when the hypocrisy and cruelty of the Princess have stirred *Adrienne's* blood to the utmost, and upon being forced to recite under torture that she chooses the passage from "Phedre" which gives such a stroke to the heart of the titled sinner. The situation is undoubtedly grand. But the mistake of actresses has been to work up a grand "stage effect" in this scene, by making through that declamation a bold and visible denunciation of her enemy. The subsequent business of the scene shows the absurdity of this; after the recitation *Adrienne* departs with all the formal exchange of courtesies, and is shown to her carriage. Certainly under such circumstances no breach of etiquette can have been committed by her. The wilder declamatory business was RACHEL's invention, however, and all our actresses have been following in her wake ever since. They don't appear to have tried how an intense but undemonstrative delivery in this scene would suit nature, or their audiences. Mrs. DEAN is to have a benefit on Friday evening. Her engagement closes on Saturday, but is to be renewed Sept. 16. She will then be really welcomed as she deserves to be, by the taste and fashion of the City.

Minor Theatrical Matters.

Mr. BRYANT is to have his "farewell benefit" at Wallack's Theatre on Friday evening. Mr. BRYANT will be succeeded by Miss LOTTA, whose rôles belong to the wild and merry natures.

It is about time that some term was selected, or invented, by which the very small "traders" of either sex who enter the dramatic profession might be distinguished from its respectable members. The protective term is particularly needed to save the *ladies* of the stage from the promiscuous classification, especially when (as it happens) any girl of the ballet or female of less creditable character who connects herself with a concert saloon or varieties hall—on falling out with her lover and being injured by the brute—is reported through the country as "Another Actress Shot." Under such circumstances, it must be admitted that the habit of calling every female in the profession "an actress"—whether she belong to the supernumerary corps or to the leading rank of her art, is an injustice and needs correction. In a measure it is like that frequent unfairness which is done another profession, when the Police happens to commit some street haranguer for disturbing the peace, or lock up some petty preacher for a misdemeanor, and the incident is printed as "A Clergyman in Trouble." The little people of other callings are invariably marked from the honorable lights by some distinguishing title; why not those among the players. A lackey is not called "a member of society" because he moves in the same circles as his master; nor is every writer who pens a paragraph for a newspaper called "an editor;" and we are quite certain that the demise of one of the apple venders on Broadway would not be announced as the "death of another merchant;" nor in that case would there be so much harm done if it was. And for a very good reason. There happens to be no foolish prejudice against the mercantile profession—and when a person is called "a merchant" there is not an implied sneer of contempt conveyed in the title. It is but a matter of justice, therefore, that the little outlaws and small fry of the stage be not confounded under such a general term as that of "actress" with the honorable members of a profession made noble by CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, Miss BATEMAN, Mrs. HOEY, and other ladies of eminence and virtue who have not formally retired from it, or who still remain its active ornaments.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 17.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

It seems the President did not tell Speaker COLFAX that the veto of the bill would be sent in on Thursday, but that it would not come in before that day. This was the announcement made by the Speaker yesterday, which was misinterpreted by many members, who are greatly annoyed to-day to learn that the message is not likely to be sent in before Saturday, or perhaps the early part of next week. It should be remembered that the President does not consider the presence of Congress here a matter of his making, and that as he has to stay here all the time he don't think they should complain, and that the temptation to issue another elaborate state paper, to go into history as a defence of his policy, is too great for the President to resist.

METROPOLITAN REVENUE BOARD.

The Secretary of the Treasury will to-morrow send to the House his response to Gen. SCHENCK's resolution of Tuesday inquiring as to the creation of the Metropolitan Revenue Board in New-York. The reply will detail the nature and character of the Board and its operations, and also disabuse the minds of some members of Congress who seem to think that it is a machine for creating new offices. The fact is that it is composed entirely of Government officers, is no expense whatever to the Government, and is exercising a very useful supervisory power over the revenue officers of that vicinity. Gen. SCHENCK's motive in offering the resolution was undoubtedly a good one, but it is suggested that the presence here for the past two days of a large delegation of whisky distillers, who are howling for an abatement in the rigor of the measures for enforcing the law, may indirectly have had something to do with prompting the investigation. The best sign yet given is the fact that the operations of the Board have already raised a cry against them.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, presented a resolution in the House to-day denouncing the message of the President regarding the Southern State debts as a stab at the nation's credit, abhorrent to every sentiment of loyalty, and well pleasing only to the allies and sympathisers of the rebellion, which he pressed through to a final passage. Mr. VAN TROMP, in the excitement occasioned by the decidedly uncomplimentary reference to President JOHNSON, demanded the yeas and nays, whereupon his Democratic friends, who were not anxious either to be placed on record as opposing the President in any way or as indorsing the principles set forth in the message, remained quietly in their seats, while the Republicans, who were anxious to make a record, sustained him, and the yeas and nays were ordered, resulting in its passage—yeas 100, nays 18. Messrs. KERR, BOYER, MORGAN and BURR, Democrats, were in their seats, but failed to vote.

THE IMPEACHMENT EVIDENCE.

Mr. COVODE succeeded, to-day, in accomplishing his desire to obtain an order for the printing of the impeachment evidence taken by the Judiciary Committee, but Mr. WILSON, the Chairman, stated that the Committee were willing to print it, and would probably have asked permission to that effect before the adjournment. Mr. COVODE's strategy in this last raid consisted of a new attack on the President, charging him with sympathy with the murderers of Mr. LINCOLN, because he issued a pardon to one of the witnesses in the Surratt case, which charge was not indorsed by the House, although the resolution accompanying it ordering an investigation into the matter of the issue of the pardon was passed with but slight opposition.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Gen. BUTLER occupied the attention of the House for an hour this morning in a personal explanation replying to an article in a Washington newspaper regarding the exchange of prisoners. He thoroughly refuted the charges made therein that the rebels offered and he refused to accept the release of 20,000 of our sick and wounded soldiers, in their hands, by producing documentary evidence from the records of the War Department that no such offer was made. Mr. ELDRIDGE, with more enthusiasm than discretion or loyalty, took up the gauntlet in behalf of the rebel commissioner, Judge OULD, and succeeded, by lauding that officer to the skies as a gentleman of honor and probity, although he admitted his treasonable participation in the rebellion, in getting himself more thoroughly hissed both from the galleries and floor than any member since the war. The Speaker promptly called the House to order, but the demonstrations continued for several moments after the gavel fell.

THE DESERTER'S BILL.

After a little hesitation the House agreed to the Senate amendment of the Deserter's Bill, because its friends feared that if a Committee of Conference, a motion for which was agreed to and afterward rescinded, was insisted on, it would be lost in the Senate where debate is unlimited, and an objection from its enemies would carry it over.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

The Unionists in Louisiana are urging Gen. SHERIDAN to remove Lieut.-Gov. VOORHIES, of that State, who is now acting Governor during the absence of Gov. FLANDERS. VOORHIES is one of the officers held responsible for the

July riots in New-Orleans by both the Congressional and military reports regarding them. It is known that Sheridan will comply with their request as soon as he feels assured that he will be sustained in issuing an order of removal.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The Kentucky contested election cases came up again in the House to-day, through the presentation of an affidavit by Mr. Brooks from one of the parties who is alleged to have testified in the McKee-Young case that the latter was a rebel officer during the war, swearing that he never had made an affidavit to that effect. To offset this Mr. Dawes presented an affidavit from two other persons to the effect that they were present when the first affidavit was read, signed and sworn to. The witness, who is thus apparently on the fence, is a colored man, and he will probably be sent for by the Committee on Elections when they get ready to investigate the case. Mr. Brooks made an effort to get Mr. Young admitted immediately on the presentation of the first affidavit, but failing in that, sought a compromise through a request that the Committee might be ordered to report without delay, which was refused, Mr. Young having, with others, requested that the time for taking evidence in the cases be extended to December.

EXTRA MILEAGE.

Thad. Stevens tried to get a resolution for extra mileage before the House to-day, which would have given the new members of the Fortieth Congress four mileages for the term, and the reëlected members three. A motion to suspend the rules for that purpose was lost by forty-six to sixty-two, not even a majority, when two-thirds were required.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

The Senate was wholly devoted to the consideration of Mr. Henderson's Indian Bill to-day, and after discussing it at length, and affording Senators an opportunity to present their favorite methods of healing the Indian troubles, adjourned without making any progress.

OFFICE-HOLDERS IN TEXAS.

Letters from persons in New-Orleans, who have the confidence of Gen. Sheridan, state that he will soon issue an order removing the entire body of office-holders in Texas, with the exception of a few who hold positions of minor importance, and who are considered good Union men. Judge Paschal will probably be appointed Governor in place of Throckmorton, the present incumbent.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Wednesday, July 17.

THE CONSPIRACY AGREEMENT.

The agreement alleged to have been entered into by Wilkes Booth and his confederates on April 14, which was handed by Booth to Mathews, the actor, and subsequently destroyed by the latter, and a copy of which the counsel for the defence in the Surratt case yesterday desired to offer in evidence, but was ruled out to-day by the Court, was signed by Booth, Payne, Atzerodt and Harold in the order named.

It set forth that an agreement was entered into between Booth, Payne, Harold and Atzerodt, and none others, on that April 14, and that the conspiracy to abduct having failed and been abandoned, and Richmond having fallen, the parties on that day determined to kill President Lincoln on that night.

In the original letter, as handed to Mr. Mathews, the words "determined to kill" were italicised.

NO FLEET SENT TO THE GULF.

It has been published without qualification that "in order to prevent any foreign nations from taken advantage of Maximilian's execution by interfering with the affairs of Mexico, that several war steamers are to be sent from the Navy-yard to the mouth of the Rio Grande, with a view to watch the Austrian fleet which is to arrive in Mexican waters to demand the body of the late Emperor." In contradiction of this there is authority for saying that there is not the slightest foundation for this statement. No vessels have been ordered to the coast of Mexico for any such purpose, nor has the Navy Department knowledge of any facts upon which such a statement could have been predicated.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day sent to the House in answer to a resolution, a communication in relation to the Washington Monument Association, from which it appears, as stated by Mr. John Carroll Brent, the Secretary of the Association, that the Treasurer, in his last annual report, gave a balance in the bank Jan. 1 last, of $847; on hand invested in corporation stock, $9,000; 7.30 bonds, $2,000; that it is the purpose of the Society to dispose of the funds now on hand, and which may hereafter accrue after the payment of current expenses, to the resumption of the interrupted work, as soon as a sufficient amount has accumulated to justify the undertaking; that the only present sources of revenue are the interests on the said investments, and in collections made at the Patent-office, the Smithsonian Institute, and from visitors to the monument, with the sums of $20 per annum for a lot at the monument, and a temporary rent of $5 per month from a room in the lapidarium; that the amount received from the agent at the Patent Office for the year 1866 was $262, and that the average amount of receipts from the above-mentioned sources may be stated as $700 per annum. The expenses are $54 a month to watchman and messenger, together with expenses for stationery, fuel and repairs.

THE FORTHCOMING MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

The *National Intelligencer* says that the announcement of Speaker Colfax, that he had good authority for believing that the President's Message vetoing the Supplemental Reconstruction Bill would be communicated to Congress on Thursday, is not conclusive on that point. The President may have occasion for longer deliberation before sending in his Message.

SIOUX CITY AND ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

The Land Office has just received from the Secretary of the Interior, a map showing the definite location of the Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad, starting from Sioux City on the Missouri River and extending in a northerly direction till it strikes the southern boundary line of Minnesota in township 100 degrees North, range 41 degrees West, and filed under the provisions of the act of Congress approved May 12, 1864, entitled "An act for a grant of lands to the State of Iowa, in alternate sections, to aid in the construction of a railroad in such State."

GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

The amount of gold in the vaults of the Treasury Department to-day was $93,000,000, of which amount $71,000,000 were in gold certificates. The receipts from internal revenue sources to-day were $755,000.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Surgeon A. A. Henderson has been detached from the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, and waiting orders. The order detaching Second Assistant Engineer James G. Littig from the Naval Academy has been revoked. Acting Assistant Paymaster L. H. Merrill has been honorably discharged from Aug. 16, 1865.

ARMY BULLETIN.

Brevet Major-Gen. George McGown has been assigned to duty in the disbursing branch of the Adjutant-General's office. Capt. T. B. Hunt has been assigned to duty in the Department of Missouri. The following have been granted leave of absence: Brevet Major H. H. Dubois, Assistant Surgeon, six months; Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. B. Sandford, First Cavalry, four months; Brevet Capt. H. H. Huntington, Fourth Artillery, four months; Brevet Capt. H. Stockton, Ordnance Department, one month; Surgeon J. Sampson had his leave extended three months. Capt. Henry P. Wade, Eighth Cavalry, had thirty days' delay granted in reporting to Gen. Butterfield.

REBEL TREATMENT OF UNION PRISONERS.

The following circular was furnished to the Press this afternoon:

Rooms of the Committee on the Treatment of Prisoners of War and Union Citizens, Washington, D. C., July 17, 1867.

In pursuance of the series of resolutions passed by the House of Representatives July 10, 1867, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to investigate the "treatment of prisoners of war and Union citizens held by the Confederate authorities during the recent rebellion." All persons in possession of important information upon either of these subjects are earnestly requested to address the Committee as directed below.

First—The name, age and Post-office address of the writer.

Second—If a soldier or seaman, his rank or position, and with what command he served.

Third—A full statement of all facts known to the writer touching his own imprisonment or treatment, and that of others, either soldier or citizen, giving as far as possible the names of places and dates, with the names of Confederate officers in charge.

Correspondents from New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, and the States and Territories lying west of the Rocky Mountains, will please address John P. C. Shanks, M. C., Washington, D. C.

Correspondents from Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada and the Territories east of the Rocky Mountains, will address William A. Pile, M. C., St. Louis, Mo.

Correspondents from Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Minnesota, will address Abner C. Harding, M. C., Monmouth, Ill.

Correspondents from the New-England States will address Aaron F. Stevens, M. C., Nashua, N. H.

Correspondents from Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee, will address Wm. Mungen, M. C., Findlay, Hancock County, Ohio.

Communications addressed to the several members of the Committee will be free of postage. It is the intention of the Committee to collect all facts necessary to make a thorough official history of this subject. The various newspapers throughout the country are requested to give this circular a gratuitous insertion, together with such notice as they may deem proper.

(Signed) JOHN P. C. SHANKS,
WILLIAM A. PILE,
ABNER C. HARDING,
AARON F. STEVENS,
WM. MUNGEN,
Committee.

National Bank Statement.

Washington, Wednesday, July 17.

The following is an abstract of quarterly reports of the National Associations in New-York, in the State of New-York, as made to the Comptroller of the Currency, on the morning of the first Monday in July, 1867:

LIABILITIES.

Loans and discounts	$147,467,891 66
Overdrafts	128,567 89
Banking-house	5,680,915 66
Other real estate	338,992 37
Furniture and fixtures	292,229 08
Current expenses	383,237 49
Premiums	1,173,143 56
Cash items, (including revenue stamps)	9,978,332 60
Exchange for Clearing-house, A. M.	94,273,528 78
Due from National Banks	9,340,153 34
Due from other banks and bankers	2,958,936 04
United States Bonds to secure circulation	42,497,800 00
Other United States securities to secure deposits	4,869,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand	15,092,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	6,230,048 21
Bills of National Banks	3,070,538 00
Bills of other banks	45,758 00
Specie	6,034,306 43
Fractional currency	211,087 32
Legal-tender Notes	43,173,962 56
Compound Interest Notes	24,240,100 00
Aggregate	$416,871,526 84

ASSETS.

Capital stock paid in	$75,009,700 00
Surplus fund	17,796,381 98
National circulation outstanding	34,775,030 00
Individual deposits	216,186,740 21
United States deposits	3,005,090 38
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	936 70
Cashiers' checks outstanding	1,477,222 72
Due to National Banks	49,704,962 28
Due to other National Banks and bankers	12,294,349 49
State Bank circulation outstanding	339,265 00
Profit and loss	6,281,788 10
Aggregate	$416,871,526 84

The following is an abstract of the quarterly reports of the National Associations in Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, as made to the Comptroller of the Currency on the morning of the first Monday in July, 1867:

LIABILITIES.

Loans and discounts	$58,197,191 40
Overdrafts	1,476 49
Banking-house	1,365,394 51
Other real estate	41,075 02
Furniture and fixtures	
Current expenses	255,295 44
Premiums	67,769 88
Cash items, (including revenue stamps)	857,395 67
Exchanges for Clearing-house, A. M.	4,947,090 71
Due from National Banks	7,919,982 93
Due from other banks and bankers	141,289 42
United States Bonds to secure circulation	39,044,350 00
Other U. S. securities to secure deposits	1,900,000 00
U. S. Bonds and securities on hand	4,036,500 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	1,149,650 00
Bills of National Banks	2,406,604 00
Bills of other banks	3,722 00
Specie	725,278 28
Fractional currency	103,479 84
Legal-tender notes	6,623,572 00
Compound interest notes	9,331,980 00
Aggregate	$129,119,097 59

ASSETS.

Capital Stock paid in	$42,550,000 00
Surplus Fund	6,896,267 37
National circulation outstanding	35,221,745 00
Individual deposits	37,413,277 43
United States Deposits	2,213,219 49
Deposits of United States disbursing Officers	31 30
Cashiers' checks outstanding	101,799 61
Due to National Banks	10,814,017 35
Due to other banks and bankers	1,044,136 24
State bank circulation outstanding	288,304 00
Profit and Loss	2,576,299 80
Aggregate	$129,119,097 59

Abstract of the quarterly reports of the National Associations in Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, as made to the Comptroller of the Currency on the morning of the first Monday in July, 1867:

LIABILITIES.

Loans and discounts	$33,905,149 14
Overdrafts	6,876 93
Banking-house	1,063,547 54
Other real estate	101,835 40
Furniture and fixtures	87,373 25
Current expenses	147,617 64
Premiums	404,988 73
Cash items (including Revenue stamps)	359,932 22
Exchange for Clearing-house	5,343,305 11
Due from National Banks	4,547,220 44
Due from banks and bankers	467,412 33
United States bonds to secure circulation	13,118,050 00
Other United States securities to secure deposits	2,222,200 00
United States bonds and securities on hand	2,663,700 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	1,447,047 81
Bills of National Banks	898,398 00
Bills of other banks	16,793 00
Specie	417,109 98
Fractional Currency	144,307 40
Legal-tender notes	9,160,769 03
Compound Interest notes	7,298,990 00
Aggregate	$83,833,524 05

ASSETS.

Capital stock paid in	$16,517,150 00
Surplus fund	5,332,437 81
National circulation outstanding	11,004,241 00
Individual deposits	41,217,862 67
United States deposits	1,644,962 30
Cashiers' checks outstanding	411,890 56
Due to National Banks	5,597,515 85
Due to other banks and bankers	962,400 47
State Bank circulation outstanding	[illegible],185 00
Profit and loss	1,025,067 37
Aggregate	$83,833,524 05

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, July 17.

In the Surratt trial to-day Mr. Bradley consumed about one hour in a further argument in favor of the admissibility of the Actor Matthews' verbal version of the alleged agreement of the conspirators, which the defence have relied on to prove that Surratt was not one of them, because his name was not appended to it. Mr. Carrington replied briefly, when Judge Fisher decided that the proposed evidence was inadmissible. He said this paper was legal evidence to establish but two facts, one was that there were four fools as well as knaves who signed that contract, and another was that if there were others concerned in the conspiracy they had more sense than to sign this paper. It might have been that this paper was a very part and parcel of the conspiracy, as it may have been the plan for those four to sign the paper to screen the others. He could see nothing like admissible evidence in this paper at all, and therefore ruled it out. Inasmuch as the defence has placed great reliance on this evidence, it is well to reveal some facts connected with Matthews' statements on a former occasion, which put him in a very extraordinary light. Judge Pierrepont, in his cross-examination to-day, finally compelled him to admit that two years ago he had sworn to a falsehood, and had concealed facts within his knowledge which he has lately exhibited great willingness to reveal. In the first place, it should be stated that the alleged agreement of the conspirators, which Matthews now says Booth handed him on the day of the assassination, was directed to the editor of the *National Intelligencer*, and not to Matthews himself, though he now says he broke the seal, read it and destroyed it. It is also known that Matthews has testified before the Judiciary Committee that this agreement was in Booth's handwriting, and the signatures of Booth, Payne, Harold and Atzerodt were all in Booth's hand, so that after all it was a mere copy of the original with much doubt existing whether there ever was such an original document in existence. To show how little Matthews knew about the whole matter two years ago, witness the following, which is a full copy of his evidence given under oath April 31, 1865; but seventeen days after the murder, at a preliminary examination before Col. J. A. Foster, then connected with the War Department, he knew so little that the Government declined to call him as a witness in the conspiracy trials.

John Matthews, sworn.—Q.—What is your profession? A.—Comedian.

Q.—For how long? A.—About ten years; have lately been acting in Philadelphia; commenced there last May; came to Washington in September; remained till December; then went to Philadelphia with Mr. Forrest, and came here again the day before New-Year's.

Q.—Did you know John Wilkes Booth? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—I met him immediately after coming here in January.

Q.—Had you seen him before that? A.—Never, Sir; I knew of him.

Q.—We understand that at the end of December some transactions took place between you and him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You think it was the 1st of January you met him? A.—Yes, Sir; I think it was New Year's Day.

Q.—How did you come to meet him then? A.—Casually in front of the theatre.

Q.—You were introduced to him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you have much conversation with him? A.—No, Sir; only the compliments of the season; took a glass of egg-nogg, &c.

Q.—When did you next meet him? A.—Met him casually from time to time; two or three times per week, or perhaps oftener.

Q.—Up to when? A.—Up to February; he was backwards and forwards, and I would not see him sometimes for a week.

Q.—Where did he go? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did he never tell you? A.—No, Sir; on no occasion.

Q.—When did you next meet him? A.—I remained here all of January, and was gone all of February to Baltimore professionally, and did not see him at all.

Q.—How often did you see him in March? A.—I cannot say; when I was playing I could see him in the auditorium of the theatre; his letters were directed to care of the theatre, and I sometimes saw him when he came there to get them.

Q.—When did you last see him? A.—A day or two before this transaction, (referring to the assassination.)

Q.—Where? A.—He passed me on the avenue.

Q.—Had you any conversation? A.—He was on horseback; only a few words; we passed the compliments of the day.

Q.—When did you see him immediately prior to that? A.—Not for some time; I had heard he had gone from town; his groom said he had sold his horse and gone away.

Q.—Did you hear where he had gone? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How often did you see him during the month of April? A.—Not so often as I had before; perhaps half a dozen times; saw him casually passing on the street; never except on the street.

Q.—Had you any coversation with him during that time, beyond passing the time of day? A.—Nothing that I remember; he presented me with a box in response to a present I had made him—some personal ornament; it was an empty box in which he used to carry his sword; he said he was not going to act any more, and he presented it to me as a memento; said it was the last of his professional wardrobe, and he had no use for it.

Q.—Where did he say he was going? A.—He did not say.

Q.—Did you have no idea? A.—I thought he was going to the oil regions; the papers were full of allusions to his oil speculations; he often spoke of them.

Q.—Did he have any conversation with you in relation to going into any transactions? A.—No, Sir; on no occasion.

Q.—Did he ever threaten you, speaking of a Deringer he carried? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—It is on the oath of one man that he made propositions to you that you refused, and that he threatened to take your life if you divulged? A.—On my oath he never did; apart from this transaction, Booth was a most winning and captivating man; that was the opinion of every one who came into contact with him; it was reported a man said he would be in love with him if he were a woman.

This ends Mr. Matthews and his testimony. The defence announced that they would probably close to-morrow, in which case the close of the evidence may be looked for the early part of next week, and the conclusion of the trial by the close of the week.

Continuation of the Defence—The Agreement Between Booth and Others Regarding the Conspiracy.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Wednesday, July 17.

The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding.

Mr. Bradley, Sr., said when the court adjourned yesterday a proposition was made to introduce an agreement between Booth and others in relation to the conspiracy. He admitted that the paper would not be evidence for the prosecution, because it would show that Surratt was not in the conspiracy, but it was clearly admissable when offered by the defence. He held that it was pertinent to the issue, and, when any evidence was offered, it was for the Court to determine whether the evidence offered is pertinent to the issue, and it is for the jury to determine the weight of the evidence. If the Court can see that the jury may draft an inference from a fact offered, it must go to the jury. It is exceedingly difficult to ascertain whether any positive rule of law governs the admissibility of testimony, and he had, therefore, hunted up no authorities. What is offered in evidence is a fact bearing upon the issue which the jury is now trying, and, in the absence of any positive rule of exclusion, it must go to the jury. If there is such a positive rule, it is for the prosecution to show it. This is not a case where the prisoner might have manufactured the proof, but it is the declaration of the party made at the very act, and it is as much a part of the *res gestæ* as though it were written at the moment of the transaction. It is the concerted plan, signed by the actors immediately preceeding the action, and they go from the table and commit the acts which the prosecution has shown and proven. The prosecution have proven the execution of the act, and the defence now desires to prove the agreement to execute, and in view of the testimony already given, no one would suppose that the prisoner assisted in fabricating the proof. Two questions are involved in this; one, whether he was a conspirator to murder the President; and the other, whether he was an actor in the murder. These are totally distinct questions. The charge here attempts to fix the prisoner as engaging in the murder, and the conspiracy is to be shown as proof. Another question was whether there was a conspiracy to kill, and that is the gist of the inquiry here. Who were the conspirators, and what was the real object of the conspiracy? is a question for inquiry. Ordinarily a conspiracy is a secret, and it is to be proved by circumstantial evidence; for if it were made public, then the conspiracy would be exploded. The prosecution has attempted to show that there was a conspiracy. They say they trace the conspiracy from 1863 until its culmination, and they say that Surratt and others were engaged in a conspiracy. This was proven thus by Weichman's testimony. If they have proven anything by this witness it is that the conspiracy he (Weichman) testifies had terminated and failed in March, 1865. After that time they never brought the parties charged together by any one witness, and it is therefore a question for the jury whether there were two conspiracies, and what became of that conspiracy in March. They have offered to prove that Surratt was here on April 14, and we must meet that point. They offer evidence from which they infer that Surratt was in that conspiracy, and the defence meet that by offering the agreement of the conspirators, and showing that Surratt was not a party to that agreement. The prosecution had produced Booth's diary to show that the murder was decided upon April 14, and can the defence then be precluded from offering the agreement to murder in which the name of the prisoner does not appear. It is not the confession of the party who had done the deed, but it is the agreement to do it, and the prisoner is excluded from the agreement, and he could therefore see no reason, or could conceive no rule of law why the evidence should not be admitted. He (Mr. Bradley) admitted that elementary writers argued that circumstandal proof was better than positive proof, but no writer ever held that circumstantial evidence was better than positive, written proof. Here was a contract that committed men to the gallows; a contract that would never have been entered into except by men who had lost their reason—madmen; a contract to commit a murder that has not its parallel. It was not kept in their possession and secreted by them, but handed to a third party to be used as evidence against those few men who boldly offered themselves as a sacrifice for what they deemed to be the nation's wrongs. In that contract the prisoner could not participate; and it is due, not only to the prisoner, but to others that have been murdered, that all the facts connected with the conspiracy should be brought out; and this paper cannot be excluded except upon the most inexorable rule of law. If it were the prisoner's own act it could not be offered in evidence, but it is the act of the conspirators to the exclusion of the prisoner. The question of the admissability of the evidence is for the Court. The question whether Surratt was a party to the conspiracy is a question for the jury. How is he to prove that he was not a co-conspirator except by the agreement signed when he was not there. The first conspiracy which was to abduct the President culminated on the 16th of March, and the prosecution have never brought the parties together again, and the effort now is to fix the prisoner with another conspiracy made upon the 14th of April, and agreed upon in writing. To this writing the prisoner was not a party, but it was in evidence that he was invited, after the failure of the first company, to come to Washington and enter into another. Here is that other conspiracy agreed upon, but in which Surratt is not a party, and he (Mr. Bradley) could see no rule that could exclude the evidence.

Mr. Carrington said he did not deem it necessary to say much against the admission of this testimony, for the subject was too plain. It was an attempt to offer a paper said to be a copy of one which had been written by one Booth, who was not a witness. It was not even an original paper, for the witness said he destroyed that, and it was nothing but hearsay evidence, and the evidence of a third party, and he did not suppose that the Court for a moment would entertain it. He regarded the unjust imputations cast upon honorable men, that the conspirators tried at the arsenal had been murdered, he would answer that at the proper time and in the proper manner. All who were condemned by the Military Commission met a deserved murderer's death. The prosecution would show to the Court that Surratt was the armor-bearer of Booth, a man who was false to his country, false to his Government, who deserted his mother, and who, by flight, had admitted his guilt.

Mr. Merrick (interrupting) asked Mr. Carrington what authority he was quoting. He supposed this was a question of law.

Mr. Carrington said he understood these feeble attempts at wit. It was to create laughter, and the same spirit would create a mob if possible. In conclusion, Mr. Carrington argued that the testimony should be excluded.

Judge Fisher ruled that the testimony was inadmissable. It might have been the very object of the conspirators to thus screen some of the parties to the conspiracy by getting up this agreement.

Mr. Mathews, recalled, and cross-examined by *Mr. Pierrepont:* Witness was born in the United States; during the rebellion, witness' sympathies were with the Union side; preferred that the rebellion should be put down other ways than by war; had at that time confidence in legislation, but have not much confidence in it now as a means reuniting the country; (paper exhibited;) witness was examined by Col. Foster, and the examination was taken down; at that examination witness did not say anything about the letter; possibly might have said the day witness saw Booth on horseback was the last time witness saw him; witness testified that Booth had presented witness with a box, but that was several days before the interview alluded to; witness might have been asked when he saw Booth, and might have replied, a day or two before the assassination; witness saw Booth last on the stage of the theatre the night of the assassination; saw him last before that on horseback on the avenue; don't remember that witness said on the examination alluded to that the last time that he had seen Booth was a day or two before; witness didn't want to tell at that examination that he had seen Booth that day as he was afraid he might become involved in the matter.

By Mr. Merrick—Tell the jury why you destroyed that paper.

Mr. Pierrepont—You need not answer that question.

The witness, explaining his testimony of yesterday, said that some of the papers had stated that he had said Booth had handed the witness the letter with an air of great secresy. He wished to say that it was not so; there was no air of secresy about the manner in which Booth handed witness the paper.

Gen. Thomas Eckert, sworn—Witness was shown the Booth diary, and said he had seen it before; had seen the letter in the loose leaf; witness don't think that the one exhibited is the original; thinks it (the original) is in the War Department; the original, witness believes, to be a part of the book; thinks the counsel for the prosecution has the original in his possession.

Cross-examined—Don't remember the day witness saw it last; saw it in the War Department; witness don't know in whose hand writing the letter was; witness did not get the original from Dr. Stewart; thinks he got it from Gen. Baker; witness don't know where Gen. Baker is now; witness believes the letter was printed, but don't remember to have seen it in print.

Mr. Merrick said that the paper the witness had just seen was the one the prosecution had proved to be the original paper. He was going now to prove that it was not. He thought that, inasmuch as the counsel for the prosecution had the original in his possession, he ought now to produce it.

Mr. Pierrepont said he had not seen it since the day the witness had alluded to, but it possibly might be in his possession among his papers.

Judge Pierrepont here examined his papers, but did not find it, and, at the suggestion of Mr. Merrick, and to give time for further search, the Court, at 11:50 A. M., took a recess for half an hour.

On reassembling Gen. Eckert was again placed on the stand, and the cross-examination continued.

Q.—Will you look at the leaf of the diary and say whether it is a leaf out of that diary?

Mr. Bradley—What has that to do with it? I object; the jury can examine the diary as well as the witness.

The Court—I think the question is admissable.

The witness—I think it came out of this diary.

Q.—Will you tell us whose handwriting it is? A.—I can only tell by comparison with the other leaves.

Q.—Is it in Booth's handwriting?

Mr. Merrick—Did you ever see Booth write? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Pierrepont—Are you an expert in handwriting? A.—I am; this is Booth's handwriting, in my judgment.

Q.—Have you ever seen a paper in the handwriting of Booth that was sent to Dr. Stewart? A.—No, Sir.

By Mr. Merrick—Witness told Mr. Pierrepont that the paper now exhibited was not the original paper sent to Stewart; that paper did not seem to be in Booth's handwriting; it was on a leaf of the diary, and detached; when the diary first came into witness' possession, the paper now exhibited was in it; this paper came to witness first, and the other came after the arrest of Dr. Stewart; the other paper contained pin-holes, as though having been folded and fastened around the money alluded to in it; the other paper was discolored, but this is less discolored than that; witness was then Assistant Secretary of War, and these papers came into witness' hands in an official capacity.

By Mr. Pierrepont—Witness spoke to counsel about the paper after Lieut. Baker had been on the stand; witness last saw the original paper in the diary, and handed the diary to Judge Pierrepont at his desk in the Court.

Q.—What were the contents of that paper?

Objected to by the defence.

Mr. Pierrepont—The paper may possibly be found; if it was in the diary, it may be among the papers in the Clerk's desk.

The Witness—The original was in my possession, and remained in my safe at the War Department; and when I was summoned to court, brought it here and gave it to Judge Pierrepont; I never told Judge Pierrepont of Stewart's arrest, not a word of it; the original paper got before the Committee of Congress, and witness subsequently heard had been published.

J. A. W. Clarvoe, recalled: Was in Canada in 1865; left Montreal at 3:29 P. M., and came through St. Albans and Springfield to New-York; got to New-York in twenty-three hours; was informed that was the quickest route; got to Montreal on Saturday, the 23d of April; from Albany to Montreal was about nineteen hours; witness has traveled West from Albany; witness don't know the time from Albany to Syracuse, or from Albany to Buffalo; witness has never taken notes of his time in traveling those routes.

John J. Ford, recalled for the defence: Witness was in the Carroll Prison with Weichman; was there thirty-nine days and a half; Weichman told him he was mistaken as to the time when "Pescara" was performed.

Mr. Carrington objected to the last answer, and the Court ruled the answer out.

Question—Did Weichman not state to you when in prison that he was short of clothes, because he had left his clothes at Mrs. Surratt's to be washed, and was not permitted to send for them? *Answer*—He stated that in substance; Mr. Lloyd was in prison with witness; Weichman told witness that he had told the Secretary of War where John Surratt was at the time of the assassination; he said he had told him that he was in Montreal.

Mr. Pierrepont asked to have the last question stricken out—that about Montreal—and the Court so ordered.

By Mr. Bradley—He (Weichman) told witness that Surratt was in Canada the day of the assassination, because he had seen a dispatch from Surratt from there dated the 12th.

By Mr. Carrington—Witness took notes of same conversation in the prison, but not at the time they occurred.

James L. Maddox, recalled for the defence—Witness was in Carroll Prison with Weichman; witness went with Weichman to Windor's building, where an examination was had.

Q.—Did you hear an officer tell Weichman that if he didn't testify to more than he had already told, he would hang him?

Mr. Carrington—I object; Your Honor has already ruled it out.

The Court—You must put the question so as to make it apply to this trial.

Mr. Merrick stated that the defence had no further witnesses to examine to-day; that they had sent for witnesses, who had telegraphed that they would be here to-night. He could now state to the counsel on the other side that the defence expected to close their testimony to-morrow. The court knew how the defence had been embarrassed in obtaining the presence of their witnesses here. It was a difficult matter to get witnesses here from the British dominions.

The court acquiesced in the remarks of counsel, and would, therefore, now take a recess.

Accordingly, at 1:40 P. M. the Court took a recess until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

Commencement Week—Interesting Exercises—Conferring of Degrees.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Boston, Wednesday, July 17, 1867.

The exercises of Commencement week at Harvard College began on Sunday evening by an address before the graduating class of Divinity School, by Rev. C. A. Bartol, D. D. The theme was "Clerical Business," and was treated in a scholarly manner.

The annual visitation of the Divinity School occurred on Tuesday morning. The President of the College, Rev. Dr. Hill, occupied the chair. The graduation exercises were of a very interesting character. These were followed by the semi-centennial exercises, on which occasion an address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Gannett, who gave a very interesting account of the history of the foundation of the school and the progress it had made up to the present time. At the conclusion of the exercises the corporation of the University, the members of the Faculty and the Alumni partook of their annual dinner in Harvard Hall.

To-day, Wednesday, was Commencement proper. The exercises were of more than ordinary interest, and those who took leading parts in them acquitted themselves in a creditable manner.

The meeting of the Overseers was held at 9 o'clock, in Gore Hall, the President, Ex-Gov. Clifford, in the chair.

Commencement exercises *par excellence*, commenced at 10 o'clock. His Excellency, Gov. Bullock and suite were escorted from the State House, in Boston, by the Lancers, and on the arrival of the procession at Gore Hall, the representative of the State was duly received by the reverend President of the College, Rev. Dr. Hill. A procession of undergraduates, previously formed in front of Holworthy Hall, with Brown's Brigade Band, escorted the Board of Overseers, the Governor and suite, and the Alumni, to the church where the graduating exercises were to take place. It is unnecessary to add that the church was filled to repletion, the ladies occupying the galleries. For want of time I omit any particular notice of the programme,

Conferring of Degrees—Address by President Hill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, July 17.

The degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred upon the following named graduates: Regis Chauvenet, Frank Wigglesworth Clarke, Charles Briggs Cole, Charles Edward Faxon, Charles Gordon, Stanley Barbour Hildreth, Channing Lilley, Horace Mann, Charles Jarvis Williams.

In addition to the above, the degree of A. M., out of course was conferred on twelve gentlemen; of A. B. on eighteen, and of LL. D. on six gentlemen.

Graduates of the Divinity School: Edsha Gifford, Anthon M. Knapp.

The honorary degrees conferred are as follows:

Master of Arts—George Woodbury Bunnell, San Francisco; William H. Whitmore, Boston; Charles G. Leland, Philadelphia; Henry Mitchell, Nantucket; Wm. D. Howell, Cambridge.

Doctor of Laws—George Peabody, London; Prof. Benj. Pierce, Cambridge.

Following the church exercises, the procession was reformed and marched to Harvard Hall, where the annual dinner was discussed. Plates were laid for 700 persons. President Hill presided. After dinner the audience was addressed by President Hill, who in a brief address alluded to the excellent financial condition of the corporation, and dwelt upon the importance of a dental school in the University. The liberal bequests made during the past year also received a share of his attention.

The following overseers were elected for a term of six years to supply the places of those who went out of office yesterday: Ralph Waldo Emerson, Seth Sweetser, John A. Andrew, Henry Lee, and J. Ingersoll Bowditch.

The exercises of the day passed off in a very pleasant manner. The crowd in attendance was not as large as in former years, but the interest was up to the usual standard. In the evening President Hill held a reception, and the residences of many of the alumni were brilliant with the attractions usually incident to the close of commencement day.

The Custom-house and banks have been closed to-day on account of commencement at Harvard College.

The Board of Brokers went on an aquatic excursion down the harbor, and State-street has been consequently comparatively deserted.

The Regatta at Worcester—The Work of the Students.

Worcester, Wednesday, July 17.

The Harvard Freshman and University crews reached this city on Friday, the 12th inst., and are stopping at Mr. Henry Prentice's. They have been rowing twice a day since their arrival (Sunday excepted.)

The following is the routine of work which they perform daily:

About three and a half hours after breakfast, or at 11 A. M., both crews go over the course, usually doing one-half of it on a good, strong working-stroke, the other half on time. With the exception of the walk home, (three-quarters of a mile,) they rest for half an hour, when they dine at 1 o'clock. Resting after dinner, they return to the lake for their chief pull at 5 P. M., this being about the hour at which they are to row the race. Now they row the whole course on time, but with sufficient margin to prevent their time being known to any one but themselves. Frequently more real pluck is necessary in rowing "on time" than in the race itself, owing to the utter lack of any attractive subject to devote their thoughts to, or any incentive to keep them up to their work. Home and back twice a day makes three miles of walking, and this, with about nine miles of rowing, one-half of it at a strong working-stroke, the other at racing pace, completes the day's work of the Harvard crews.

The Yale Freshmen reached here to-day at 3 P. M., so that the Yale University system is not apparent as yet. The Yale Freshmen do about the same amount of work as the Harvard men in the boat, and take a four-mile walk or hot run before breakfast. This empty-stomach-before-breakfast work is entirely discarded by Harvard, it being found to agree with but few. Dennis Leary, of the old Biglin crew, their trainer, accompanies them frequently in the boat, directing their movements and giving cursory advice. This system of training is kept up strictly for about one month before the race, though the crews are formed when the ice clears in Spring, and they row together at a practice-stroke of 30 to 36 per minute, until strict training commences.

Twenty-mile rows are sometimes taken in the Spring months, and at Yale they take a week's Spring row, usually to Hartford, *viâ* Long Island Sound and the Connecticut River. In the Winter all the candidates for the crews, as the latter are not usually made up or determined until the opening of Spring, devote half an hour to four hours per day to exercise in the gymnasium, though walking and skating are also indulged in. Individual feelings regulate the amount and kind of work at this season. So much exercise usually produces an appetite for the solids necessary to sustain it, and little pastry is used.

At Harvard, since the Commencement of September, men have been regularly at work, and it is feared that late hours and dissolute habits render the chances of a place on the crack crew exceedingly shaky.

The interest in the coming regatta is growing more and more intense daily, and quite a large number of the friends of both Harvard and Yale have arrived in this city.

Bridging the Connecticut River.

Hartford, Conn., Wednesday, July 17.

The project to bridge the Connecticut at Lyme was defeated in the House to-day by a vote of 100 to 109. The Senate has yet to vote.

Lake Mahopac.—The opening hop of the season will take place at the Gregory House on Saturday evening next.

Chickering & Sons

American Pianos Triumphant

at the

Exposition of all Nations.

In addition to

The Grand Gold Medal of Honor,

the Emperor Napoleon, in

person, accompanied the presentation with

the decoration of

The Cross of the Legion of Honor,

thereby conferring to the

Chickering Medal

the only distinction over the four other medals awarded for Piano-fortes, all of which were exactly alike and of equal value, and thereby confirming the unanimous award of the

Three Juries and the Imperial Commission

placing the Chickering Piano at the

Head of All Others.

Warerooms

No. 652 Broadway, New-York.

Advertisement.]

An Unprecedented Triumph.

Cable Dispatch, Paris Exposition, July 1, 1867.

"Steinway & Sons, of New-York,"

have been awarded by the Supreme Jury of the Exposition The First Gold Medal of Merit *for the highest degree of perfection in grand, square and upright Pianos and the most valuable inventions, showing the greatest progress in the construction of piano-fortes, with the strongest indorsement of the* Supreme International Jury.

In addition to the above, Steinway & Sons have received the following Cable dispatch:

"Paris, July 4.

The great Societé des Beaux Arts, of Paris, have, after a careful examination of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to Steinway & Sons, of New-York, *their Grand Testimonial Medal, for greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos.*"

Warerooms—First floor of Steinway Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

American (Waltham) Watches. THE BEST IN THE WORLD. SOLD EVERYWHERE.—*Advertisement.*

American Watches at Factory Prices. T. B. BYNNER & CO., No. 189 Broadway and No. 187 Fulton-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

The Singer Manufacturing Co. Sewing-Machines. No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Florence Sewing-Machines. REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH. Best Family Machine in the world. No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine. "Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report*," at the "*Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines, —First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine and Button-Hole Machine, 625 B'way.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Pyle's Saleratus and Cream Tartar.—Pure articles, always full weight, and reliable in every way. Sold by grocers generally.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Silver-Plated Goods.

Ice Pitchers, Spoons, Forks, and Table-ware of every description, from the celebrated Manufactories of the

Meriden Britannia Company, & Rogers, Smith & Co.

G. COLLAMORE & CO.,

Importers of Fine China and Glass, No. 731 Broadway, (one door above Waverley-place,) New-York.

Exposition Universelle. The only gold medal awarded for PERFECTION in sewing machines at the Paris Exposition was given to the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, No. 625 Broadway.

Fractional Currency of all Denominations, in packages of $10 each, may be had in exchange for greenbacks by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Terrific Onslaught. Now comes the season for those huge black swarms of flies that so torment man and beast. Don't endure it. Buy DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY KILLER, and exterminate them. Price six cents.

Mosquito Nets, With or without patent Portable Canopies. G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia—No Cure no Pay.—Dr. FITLER'S Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy. Certificates 13,256 Philadelphia. Cures warranted—permanent cure. Agents, DEMAS BARNES, No. 21 Park-row; HELMBOLD, No. 594 Broadway; KITCHEN, No. 1,273 Broadway; also, druggists.

At Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway, the most elegant wedding notes, cards and monograms in the City.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is Universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

MARRIED.

Close—McClane.—On Wednesday, July 17, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. D. B. Stout, C. D. Close, of New-York, to Ellen, daughter of Jonathan McClane, of Middletown, N. J. No cards.

Gibsen—Giles.—On Wednesday, July 17, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Joseph H. Price, Mr. John Scott Gibsen to Miss Fanny M., daughter of John S. Giles, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

☞ California and New-Hampshire papers please copy.

Mason—Hays.—On Tuesday, July 16, at the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., by Rev. S. J. Knapp, John Mason, of San Francisco, Cal., to Mary C. Hays, second daughter of Gilbert F. Hays, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

Bruyn.—At Kingston, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 16, Mrs. Catharine Bruyn, relict of the late Severyn Bruyn, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 18th inst., from her late residence, in Kingston.

Bement.—On Monday, July 15, suddenly, at Bacon Hill, N. Y., Harriet Mary, daughter of William and Catherine Bement, in the 9th year of her age.

Clapp.—At Sing Sing, on Tuesday, July 16, after a long and painful illness, John K. Clapp, aged 77 years, 8 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Baptist Church at Sing Sing, on Sunday, July 21, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

Fellows.—At New-Haven, Conn., James Fellows, in his 85th year.

Funeral from his late residence on Friday, the 19th inst., at 11 A. M.

Hall.—On Monday, July 15, Ella Louise, twin daughter of Edward A. and Mary L. Hall, aged 13 months and 12 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Thursday,) July 18, at 11 o'clock, from No. 60 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

Hanagan.—On Wednesday, July 17, Jane Crawford, eldest daughter of John Hanagan, aged 4 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 117 Smith-st., on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MacGregor.—On Tuesday, July 16, Helen, infant daughter of Malcolm, Jr., and Katharine S. MacGregor.

Robb.—On Wednesday morning, July 17, Harriet Steven, wife of Thomas B. Robb, in her 32d year.

Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend the funeral from her late residence, Hanson-place, fourth door from Elliott-place, Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Hamilton, Toronto and London, C. W., papers please copy.

Requa.—On Wednesday, July 17, after a short illness, Howard, infant son of E. Lee and Mary A. Requa, aged 4 months and 16 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Thursday) afternoon at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 364 West 23d-st.

Smith.—At the residence of Wm. S. Preston, Albany, on Tuesday, July 16, Mrs. Harriet Smith, in the 85th year of her age, widow of the late Alexander Smith, of Hudson, N. Y., and mother of Egbert B. Smith, of New-York.

Sniffen.—On Tuesday, July 16, Samuel L. Sniffen, of the firm of Seaman, Bro. & Sniffen, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased and of his father-in-law, Capt. Avery Brumley, are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, corner of Schermerhorn and Nevins sts., Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Norwich, Conn., papers please copy.

Twine.—On Monday, July 15, at her residence, 83d-st. and 10th-av., Sara Eloise, wife of George H. Twine, in her 23d year.

The remains will be taken to Milburn, N. J., on Thursday, the 18th inst. Trains leave foot of Barclay-st., at 11:30 A. M., Hoboken 11:45 A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Stephen's Church, Milburn, N. J., on Thursday, at 12:30 P. M.

☞ New-Jersey and Philadelphia papers please copy.

OFFICIAL—[No. 162.]

Coroner's Office, New-York, July 16, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of East Eighty-sixth-street, aged about forty years, stout built, sandy hair, no teeth, full face. Dressed as follows: No hat, blue jacket, no vest, blue pants, no boots, no socks or stockings. Body been in the water two weeks. Sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WARNINGS OF SICKNESS.

Disease, like the rattlesnake, generally gives warning before it strikes. Pain in the side and between the shoulders, indicates an approaching bilious attack. Avert it by taking without delay a dose of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS. Persons predisposed to biliousness will save themselves much suffering by implicitly following this advice.

Price 25 cents per box, coated with sweet gum, free from taste. Sold by druggists.

FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS.

NEW STYLES, of all descriptions, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
LINENS,
MOSQUITO CANOPIES,
SLIP COVERINGS.
WALRAVEN, No. 686 Broadway, below 4th-st.

DR. KENNEDY'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.

ONE BOTTLE WILL CURE.

Every traveler, by land or water, should have a bottle of it.
Every family, in sickness or in health, should have a bottle of it.
It will cure simple Summer Complaint.
It will cure Diarrhœa.
It will cure Dysentery.
It will cure Griping of the Bowels.
It will cure Cholera Morbus.
It will restore the tone of the bowels when reduced with a looseness of any kind.
Full directions are given with each bottle how to manage all diseases occasioned by a looseness of the bowels. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1. For sale by Demas, Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row, F. C. Wells & Co., No. 195 Fulton-st., and C. N. Crittenton, No. 38 6th-av., New-York.

ARE YOU LAME, CRIPPLED OR DEFORMED? Or have you or your neighbors a boy or child lame with contracted limbs, or curved spine, or crooked feet, or weak or paralyzed limbs or ankles, or who are entirely helpless, or who are obliged to creep or to walk with crutches, or whose limbs are shortened, or crooked, or drawn up, or who walk on the toes, or whose ankles roll over or turn inward, or who have crooked knees from white swelling or scrofula, or who has hip disease? All such can be cured by applying to Dr. MANN, at No. 133 West 41st-st. Proofs given on application. Abundant references given. Persons cured by applying as above.

"THE MIDNIGHT MISSION SOCIETY," whose object is to "search out and reclaim fallen women," are in urgent need of funds to carry them through the Summer, and to enable them to extend a work which has thus far shown very gratifying results. We need money in constant and liberal supplies; also family stores, such as flour, sugar, soap, starch, hams, tea, coffee, rice, or anything else used in a large family, which may be sent to Rev. S. H. HILLIARD, President, No. 54 Bleecker-st.; ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary, No. 57 Water-st., or P. F. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 22 White-st. Shall we appeal in vain!

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases Cheap! Durable! Instantaneous. Agency, No. 4 Dey-st.

GREAT SALE OF LINEN COLLARS AT $1 50 per dozen. See P. F. SMITH & FOWLER'S "notice" under "Dry Goods."

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. LIGHTHILL has returned to New-York City, and removed his consultation rooms from No. 34 St. Mark's-place to

NO. 4 WEST 14TH-ST., where he can be daily consulted on the diseases to which he gives exclusive attention, embracing

IMPAIRED HEARING, Discharges from the Ear, Noises in the Head, Obstruction of the Eustachian Tube, and all Diseases of the Ear.

CHRONIC CATARRH of the Head, Nose and Throat, and all Diseases affecting the nasal cavities, and the various

CHEST AND THROAT DISEASES, including Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Diseases of the Heart, and all forms of Pulmonary Complaints.

RECEPTION HOURS from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.

DR. VON EISENBERG CURES
BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, CATARRH,
AND
EVERY DISEASE OF THE
HEAD, THROAT AND CHEST,
DEFECTS OF SIGHT AND HEARING,
CHRONIC CATARRH IN ITS WORST STAGE,
DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
DISEASES OF THE HEART,
And the various forms of
PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.
OFFICE NO. 251 FIFTH-AVENUE,
Corner of 28th-st.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

THEIR FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS AS AN INVESTMENT.

The rapid progress of the Union Pacific Railroad, now building west from Omaha, Nebraska, and forming, with its western connections, an unbroken line across the continent, attracts attention to the value of the First Mortgage Bonds which the Company now offer to the public. The first question asked by prudent investors is, "Are these bonds secure?" Next, "Are they a profitable investment?" To reply in brief:

1st. The early completion of the whole great line to the Pacific is as certain as any future business event can be. The Government grant of over twenty million acres of land and fifty million dollars in its own bonds practically guarantees it. One-fourth of the work is already done, and the track continues to be laid at the rate of two miles a day.

2d. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds are issued upon what promises to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the country. For many years it must be the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific; and being without competition, it can maintain remunerative rates.

3d. 376 miles of this road are finished, and fully equipped with depots, locomotives, cars, &c., and two trains are daily running each way. The materials for the remaining 141 miles to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains are on hand, and it is under contract to be done in September.

4th. The net earnings of the sections already finished are *several times greater* than the gold interest upon the First Mortgage Bonds upon such sections, and if not another mile of the road were built, the part already completed would not only pay interest and expenses but be profitable to the Company.

5th. The Union Pacific Railroad Bonds can be issued only as the road progresses, and therefore can never be in the market unless they represent a *bona fide* property.

6th. Their amount is strictly limited by law to a sum equal to what is granted by the U. S. Government, and for which it takes a *second* lien as its security. This amount upon the first 517 miles west from Omaha is only $16,000 per mile.

7th. The fact that the U. S. Government considers a second lien upon the road a good investment, and that some of the shrewdest railroad builders of the country have already paid in five million dollars upon the stock, (which is to them a third lien,) may well inspire confidence in a first lien.

8th. Although it is not claimed that there can be any better securities than Governments, there are parties who consider a first mortgage upon such a property as this the very best security in the world, and who sell their Governments to reinvest in these bonds—thus securing a greater interest.

9th. As the Union Pacific Railroad bonds are offered for the present at 90 cents on the dollar and accrued interest, they are the cheapest security in the market, being 15 per cent. less than United States stocks.

10th. At the current rate of premium on gold, they pay OVER NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

The daily subscriptions are already large, and they will continue to be received in New-York by the
Continental National Bank, No. 7 Nassau-st.
Clark, Dodge & Co., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-st.,
John J. Cisco & Son, Bankers, No. 33 Wall-st.,
Henry Clews & Co., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.
and by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on application. Subscribers will select their own agents in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, will be at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, professionally, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WHAT MORE PLEASING SIGHT TO a thrifty housewife than a basketfull of snow-white clothes fresh from the wash? and what is more discouraging than to see the clothes of a rusty yellow, streaked with blue?

TIEMANN'S
LAUNDRY BLUE,
Prepared by
D. F. TIEMANN & Co.,
IS FREE FROM ACID,
and consequently always makes the clothes beautiful and white.
For sale by grocers and druggists.
J. H. TIEMANN, Sole Agent,
No. 240 Pearl-st., N. Y.

A.—FROM THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. A SEVERE TEST OF A BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE.

The Merchants' and Farmers' Bank of Chicago, which has in its charge securities to a large amount, has just purchased from Maynard Bros., No. 84 Washington-st., one of Terwilliger & Co.'s burglar-proof safes, of which that firm has the agency. The purchase was not made, however, until the safe had undergone the severest tests. For five hours workmen endeavored to drill a hole through the side, and eight drills, gotten up expressly for the purpose, were used up in the attempt without making any impression. The walls of the safe are made of alternate layers of wrought iron and steel, welded together. It is furnished with Yale's double dial lock, which took the first prize at the Grand Exposition. The bank that has purchased this safe is well satisfied with the tests, and believe it to be the best burglar-proof safe made.

TERWILLIGER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers, No. 100 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HILL, THE INIMITABLE, HAS RESUMED hair cutting. Studio No. 95 Duane-st. Hair Dye 50 cents, black or brown; best, cheapest in use; quantity equals any dollar size. Sold by all druggists.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ON SATURDAY, JULY 20.

JEAN INGELOW'S NEW VOLUME OF POEMS.

A STORY OF DOOM, AND OTHER POEMS.

The 16mo edition, bound in cloth, gilt top. Price $1 75.

The 32mo (blue and gold) edition, cloth gilt edges. Price $1 50.

From the Bookseller, London, June 29.

Miss Jean Ingelow's new volume, *A Story of Doom, and Other Poems*, (Longman's,) is full of power and imaginative beauty. It was a bold thing to select Noah and his as actors, but this Miss Ingelow has done so successfully that we may soon expect to find versifiers laying the scenes of their epics in the antediluvian era. The colloquies between Niloiya and Murist, the love passages between Japhet and Amarant, and the scenes wherein the Old Dragon converses with and tempts the sons of men, are conceived with judgment and described with vivid eloquence, while the aspect of the primitive world is so oriental and so beautiful that the *Story of Doom*, notwithstanding its brevity, may be considered the most remarkable poetic fragment that has appeared for years. The "other poems" in the volume possess all the characteristics which have made Miss Ingelow's verse famous.

Sold by all booksellers, and mailed, post paid, by the publishers

ROBERTS BROTHERS,
BOSTON.

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VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	109⅞	110	Aug. 7.30.........	107⅛	107⅝
Coupon 1881.....	110	110⅛	June 7.30.......	107⅜	107½
5-20 Regist'd '62.	108⅛	109	July 7.30	107⅜	107½
5-20 Coupon, '62.	111⅝	111⅞	N. N. 7 Pct. B. L.	105	105⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64.	109	109½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	119	119¼
5-20 Coupon, '65.	109⅛	109¼	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	118	118¼
5-20 " new, '65.	107⅝	107⅞	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	117⅛	117⅜
5-20 " new, 67.	107¾	107⅞	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	116½	116¾
10-40 Registered.	101⅝	101⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	115½	115¾
10-40 Coupon.....	101⅞	102	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	115	115¼
Gold.............	139⅝	139¾	Oct. C.I.Nt's, '65	114½	114¾

WE HAVE NOW READY FOR DELIVERY THE NEW 5-20 BONDS OF 1867, for which the FIRST SERIES OF 7.30 TREASURY NOTES are taken at full rates.

SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7.30s PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES.
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
JAY COOKE & CO.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES.
JULY 17, 1867.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $25 46 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay 15 cents DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $5 85 DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1 000.

LITTLE KANAWHA COAL COMPANY,
WEST VIRGINIA.
Capital 2,000 shares of $100 each.
Paying 10 per cent. per annum.
100 shares for sale at a low rate by
DRAKE BROS., No. 16 Broad-st.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SHARES $100 EACH.
NOTICE.
The books for subscriptions to the capital stock of this Company have been removed to No. 336 Broadway, corner of Worth-st., in which commodious premises the Company expect to commence business about the first day of August next.
A small amount of stock remains unsubscribed for. New subscribers from this date will pay $40 per share at the time of subscribing, and balance in easy installments, or the entire amount may be paid in at once, and interest allowed to the date of payment of the calls.
Circulars, with full information, may be obtained at the office of the Company as above.
ELISHA A. PACKER,
THOMAS W. SHANNON,
THOMAS B. READ,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS,
HENRY C. CARTER, } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1867.

FRANKLIN M. KETCHUM. GEORGE PHIPPS.
THOS. BELKNAP, JR.
KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 24 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Government securities, railroad and other bonds, railroad, mining and miscellaneous stocks, gold and exchange bought and sold on commission. Mercantile paper and loans in currency or gold negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT, FOR TRAVELER'S USE, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA, AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK.
NEW-YORK AND NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH STOCK.
HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) BONDS.
JERSEY CITY BONDS, &c., &c.
STOCKS, BONDS, AND ALL WESTERN SECURITIES NOT USUALLY SOLD AT THE EXCHANGES, WANTED AND FOR SALE.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.
Broker in Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
Exchange on London and Paris.
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

SOUTH CAROLINA BONDS.
COUPONS AND REGISTERED
FOR SALE. APPLY TO
GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1867.
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company will close on the evening of SATURDAY, June 29, instant, and open on the morning of MONDAY, July 22, prox. By order of the Board of Managers.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 WILLIAM-ST., ROOM NO. 9.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS of this Company will be held at their office in New-York on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books will be closed on the 3d day of August and reopened on the 20th of said month. By order of the Directors.
CHAS. P. GILPIN, Acting Secretary.

WE OFFER FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS—Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, 30 years to run.
Also, Union Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due 1896, interest 6 per cent. in coin.
Government Securities, of all issues, bought or exchanged for the above-named bonds at full market rates.
CLARK, DODGE & CO.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND WESTCHESTER COUNTY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 20 NASSAU-ST.
ALL PERSONS HOLDING STOCK OR bonds of this Company dated previous to Jan. 20, 1865, are requested to present or send a description of the same, with numbers, to this office. No authorized securities of this Company are known to exist bearing date prior to above.
M. H. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

OFFICE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY,
NOS. 365 AND 367 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE Merchants' Union Express Company are THIS DAY reopened for the transfer of stock on which all calls and assessments due have been paid.
J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS HAVING THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, BEARING SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.
These bonds are regarded by savings and other institutions for a long investment as the most desirable of all the Government securities.
FOR SALE BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, HOBOKEN, N. J., July 17, 1867.
THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st August, 1867, will be paid on and after that date at the Merchants' National Bank in New-York.
WM. H. CONNETT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 26, 1867.
THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF this company will be paid hereafter at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, who will also act as transfer agents from this date.
JOHN NEWELL, President.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED MUNICIPAL BONDS.—City of Quincy bonds converted into above bonds, on which the State of Illinois pays and is now paying interest, at State Agency, New-York, the same as on State debt, through KIDD, PIERCE & CO., No. 19 Broad-st., New-York.

$30,000 REGISTERED STOCK OF the State of South Carolina, issued for the construction of the new State House, interest payable January and July, six per cent. per annum, principal due 1890—for sale at a low rate. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 69 Broadway, New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES ON COMMISSION ONLY.
INTEREST allowed on balances.
ADVANCES made on approved securities.
Particular attention given to orders for the purchase or sale of the Adams, American, United States, Wells, Fargo & Co., and Merchants' Union Express Stocks.
All orders faithfully executed
JOSIAH HEDDEN, ISAIAH G. BABCOCK,
LOCKE W. WINCHESTER, ROBERT M. HEDDEN.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,
Buy and sell at market rates:
SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES; FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES; SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES; COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND GOLD AND SILVER COIN.
Registered Interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.
7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.
Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.
Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.
RODMAN, FISK & CO.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1867.
At the annual election for Directors of the EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held on Wednesday, the 26th June, instant, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected:
JAMES VAN NORDEN, A. M. BININGER,
WILLIAM K. THORN, EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL, DANIEL B. PIERSON,
WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE, CHARLES BUTTS,
RICHARD F. CARMAN, WM. P. COOLEDGE,
JOHN RANDALL, WM. T. LONGWORTH,
ELISHA BROOKS, RICHARD C. COMBES,
JOHN W. AMERMAN, THOMAS B. PECK,
JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER.
And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held on the 27th June, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was reelected President for the ensuing year.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

BALTZER & TAAKS,
BANKERS,
No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York.
Issue Letters of Credit for the use of Travelers, payable in
Amsterdam, Dusseldorf, Munich,
Antwerp, Florenz, Naples,
Basle, Frankfort, A. M., Paris,
Baden-Baden, Genoa, Prague,
Berlin, Hamburg, Rome,
Bremen, Hanover, Rotterdam,
Brussels, Heidelberg, Trieste,
Carlsruhe, Leipsic, Turin,
Cassel, London, Venice,
Cologne, Lyon, Vienna,
Darmstadt, Mailand, Wiesbaden,
Dresden. Mannheim. Zurich.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
TURNER BROTHERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.,
CORNER OF PINE, OPPOSITE U. S. TREASURY.
WE RECEIVE DEPOSITS AND MAKE COLLECTIONS, THE SAME AS AN INCORPORATED BANK.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES.
WE ALSO EXECUTE ORDERS FOR PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD ON COMMISSION.
TURNER BROTHERS.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe,
Paris, France,
Buy and sell United States securities, negotiate loans on same, buy and sell drafts on America, issue and cash letters of credit as well as transact a general commission business.
Correspondents:
MESSRS. L. P. MORTON & CO.,
No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.
MESSRS. TOWNSEND, WHELEN & CO.,
Walnut-st., Philadelphia.
FRANK W. ANDREWS,
No. 61 State-st., Boston.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1867.
HOLDERS OF AUGUST SEVEN-THIRTY Notes are hereby informed that this issue may now be exchanged at this office for Five-Twenty Bonds bearing date July 1, 1867, irredeemable for five years, and carrying six per cent. interest in gold.
Interest on the Seven-thirties will be paid to the first of July instant, and a cond be given drawing interest from that date. Interest on the Seven-thirties will cease Aug. 15, and if not presented for exchange on or prior to that date, the holders will be deemed to have waived the privilege of conversion.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA OIL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-York and Pennsylvania Oil Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 9 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing seven Trustees for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. By order.
WM. C. WEED, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30 at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and FIVE PER CENT. over $1,000, (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 15 1867.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Now occupying their NEW FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute,
Deposits of $1 to $5,000 received, and
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS over $5.
Money deposited by the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. interest paid on sums from $5 to $5,000. Money deposited before July 21 will bear interest from July 1. Assets, $3,505,630 23.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Sec. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.
Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.; interest six per cent., free of tax, on all sums, and commences July 1, on deposits made before July 21.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,
July 10, 1867.
THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend or interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the last six months ending the 30th of June, as follows:
At the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and under $500, and of Four per Cent. on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, in addition to Government tax.
Also, an extra Dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest or dividend, and calculated on the same principle.
This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.
It will be entered on the pass books at any time when required on and after the third Monday, 15th of this month.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1867.—The Depositors are hereby notified that interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, and not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the Depositors, "free of Government tax," payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.
The Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.
INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000. Money deposited now draws interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH—Corner South 7th-st. and 1st-st. Six per cent. interest allowed, free of tax, on sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st July. Bank open daily.
PETER M. DINGEE, President.
WM. GRANDY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
R. H. MACLAY, President.
R. H. BULL, Sec'y. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, (opposite Mott-st.)
Interest Six per cent., free of tax, allowed on deposits of $1 to $5,000.
Money deposited on or before July 20 will receive interest from July 1.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of South 2d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 15.
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) on Mondays and Saturdays from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.
GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL,
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,146 Broadway,
Between 26th and 27th sts.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE FROM TAX.
Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays and Fridays from 10 A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 283 BOWERY.
Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from 1st July. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7. German spoken.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Present deposits, $4,500,000.
Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
All deposits made on or before the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.
No. 82 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax, allowed on sums from $5 to $5,000.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF BOWERY AND CANAL-ST.
FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE REGULAR semi-annual interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum (free from Government Tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 22, 1867, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, which have been on deposit for Three or Six Months, previous to the 1st of July.
Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st of July.
ALL MONEY DEPOSITED NOW, OR ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Bank open every day, for the reception and payment of money, from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.
Bank books in German, French and English.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, IN the neighborhood of Madison-square, a bedroom and sitting-room, with breakfast only, (and alone;) would be permanent; reference. Address J. A. B., Box No. 4,723 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS taken at $7 per week, in a private family at North Granville, Washington Co., N. Y.; house large, double brick, pleasantly situated, neatly furnished, including good Chickering piano; rooms cool, airy and commodious; good table, pleasant drives, fine scenery and healthy location; stable if required. For particulars refer to JOHN BLISS & CO., No. 66 South-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR TWO SMALL families can be accommodated with board at a handsome residence 4½ miles east of Peekskill, near Lake Mohegan; elegant grounds, plenty of shade, boating, fishing and stabling. Address Mrs. H. F. R. Shrub Oak, Westchester Co., N. Y., or EATON & CO., 953 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY OCCUPYING a large house in the country, would like to take a number of single persons to board; prices from $8 to $9 per week; distant about 40 miles from City. Address CAPT. GARDINER, Bedford Station, Westchester Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—DOBBS' FERRY ON Hudson—Accommodation for gentleman, wife and servant, with board near depot; stable, if required. Apply for particulars at No. 5 Gramercy Park.

SUMMER BOARD—AT RYE, N. Y., DISTANT from City by New-Haven Railroad one hour, by trains leaving nearly every hour; communication by boat daily direct from the premises; house on high ground close to the shore; fine bathing, boating and fishing; location unequaled; a few airy and comfortable rooms can be secured for the Summer by immediate application to Mrs. E. C. COFFIN, No. 102 14th-st., near 4th-av., New-York; at Waterside, Rye; or to W. C. GARDNER, No. 43 White-st., New-York. Steamer *John Romer* leaves foot of Catharine-st. at 4 P. M., foot of 34th-st. at 4:10 daily, direct for the place.

BOARD AT HUGHSONVILLE, ONE MILE from New-Hamburgh, via Hudson River Railroad; house large; grounds well shaded; healthy location. Parties wishing a pleasant home for the Summer can be accommodated; terms moderate; carriage to let. References: J. F. Travis, No. 39 Murray-st.; L. Covell, No. 24 East 17th-st.; or address D. H. KNAPP, Hughsonville, N. Y.

BOARD FOR TWO OR THREE FAMILIES, (three rooms, 14x18, 6.10x12,) on the Shrewsbury River; bathing in front; ocean three miles below; table and attendance equal to Long Branch hotels; terms about one-half. Address Darrow's Cottages, near Red Bank, N. J.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD WANTED, ON a farm preferred, not over two hours from the city, for a gentleman, wife, two children, and nurse; if suited may remain through the Winter; terms must be moderate. Address, with full particulars, W. W. W., Box 160 *Times* Office.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A private family at Fairfield, Conn.; distance 50 miles from New-York *via* New-York and New-Haven Railroad; for gentlemen and wives, or a family of five or six; good board and accommodations. Apply to
WATERS & THORP, No. 14 John-st.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY—for a young man of quiet habits; a family preferred. Send price of board. Address T. T. GREEN, Jr., No. 856 Broadway, or No. 68 Irving-place.

BOARD AT LAKE MAHOPAC.—A FEW persons can be accommodated with good board in a private house, pleasantly situated. Apply to Dr. CARMAN, on the premises.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CLIFWOOD HOUSE.—SPLENDID SEA BATHing, rowing, sailing, fishing, drives, groves, hops. $8 to $14 per week, one mile from Keyport, N. J. Steamboat Matteawan, Barclay-st., 4 P. M.; fare 40 cents. Apply to Dr. KENT.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

THE GRESHAM HOTEL, SACKVILLE-ST., Dublin, having undergone very extensive alterations with considerable additional arrangements and refurnishing, with entire renovations, being now complete, the proprietors respectfully inform the nobility, gentry, tourists and the public, that the hotel is now replete with every possible modern improvement, including the most spacious and elegant coffee rooms in Dublin for ladies and gentlemen, a superb billiard and smoking room, unrivaled in any country, suits of magnificent drawing rooms and sitting rooms of various sizes, at a rate of charges that will bear favorable comparison for moderation with any first-class hotel in Europe or America. The tariff of charges of every kind has undergone a most careful revision, including the wine carte. The proprietors, being determined not only to maintain but to improve and extend the worldwide reputation of the Gresham Hotel, and having with an unsparing hand expended a very large capital on the improvements and decorations, can with confidence assure the public that every effort will be made to secure their comfort and support. The only hotel in Ireland receiving the leading American journals for the use of visitors.
PROPRIETORS,
THE GRESHAM HOTEL COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,
HANOVER-ST., BOSTON,
is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.
LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.
THIS DAY, (Thursday,) July 18, at 11 o'clock, within the store—
Malaga Raisins—2,000 packages.
Patras Currants—35 barrels.
Sicily Lemons—50 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.

JAMES CAGNEY, Auctioneer—Office No. 515 Washington-st.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 Greene-st., viz.: Brussels and three-ply carpets, black walnut parlor suites, marble-top centre tables, lace curtains, two pier mirrors, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, enameled chamber suites, spring and hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, hall oilcloths, extension table, refrigerator, kitchen furniture, &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, JULY 19, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of good parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, pier mirrors, pianos, fancy goods, show cases, velvet and other carpets, &c., &c.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ONE $1,000 7.30 UNITED STATES TREASury note, No. 77,972, issue of 15th August, 1864; and one $500 7.30 note, No. 167,537, same issue; the property of a charitable institution. A suitable reward will be paid for said notes if returned to No. 18 Platt-st.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

KEEP COOL.—BARTLETT'S PATENT POLAR REFRIGERATOR, wholesale and retail, by G. F. MERKLEE, Sole Manufacturer, No. 77 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Refrigerators repaired.

DIVIDENDS.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO
Office 156 Broadway.
Cash Capital $250,000 00
Surplus July 1, 1867 .... 82,191 05
Losses Unpaid 5,000 00
Assets $327,191 05
THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1867.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
COR. GREENWICH AND FULTON STS.
CASH CAPITAL - - - $200,000 00
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1867 - 58,163 24
UNPAID LOSSES - - - 3,527 00
The Directors have declared a Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after SATURDAY, 6th inst.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.
July 1, 1867.

ARE YOU INSURED?
THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Principal Office—No. 180 Chatham-square.
Branch Offices—No. 67 Wall-st.,
No. 561 6th-av.,
No. 103 3d-st.
Cash Capital $200,000 00
Surplus, July 1, 1867 .... 95,777 56
Total assets $295,777 56
Unsettled losses 5,000 00
Net assets $290,777 56
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the first day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from July 26 until Aug. 1, 1867.
E. B. FELLOWS, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
LORILLARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 152 Broadway.
Cash Capital - - - $1,000,000 00
Assets, July 1, 1867 - - - 1,459,235 85
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JULY 11, 1867. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND
NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 12 WALL-ST.
CASH CAPITAL $1,000,000
Surplus, July 1, 1867 316,000
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1867.
The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Five per cent for the past six months, free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th inst.
J. D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Vice-President.
H. KIP, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Capital $250,000
Net Surplus 134,074
Total $384,074
BROOKLYN, July 12, 1867.
The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand.
H. GIROUX, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 15 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND NO. 6.
OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUESTONE CO.,
MALDEN, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., June 8, 1867.
A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. was declared this day, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Aug. 1, 1867.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, July 1, 1867.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.
PITTSBURGH, July 10 1867.
The Board of Directors of the Columbia Oil Company have this day declared a dividend, No. 27, of seventy-five per share on the capital stock, payable on demand.
E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 470 BROADWAY, July 10, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK.
Corner of Thirty-fourth-st. and Eighth-av.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free of tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 15.
DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interests from July 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President.
FREDERICK L. VULTE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid, on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 20th day of July inst., and that the transfer-books be closed on the said 20th day of July and opened on the 5th day of August.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 18, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable Aug. 1, next.
Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company.
The transfer-books will close on the evening of the 20th inst., and reopen Aug. 2.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1867.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August, free from Government tax.
The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 28th inst.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER MAIN-STREET AND SOUTH-AVENUE,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Ct., July 9, 1867.
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THIS Company will pay a half-yearly dividend of five per centum on the capital stock, free from Government tax, on and after the 15th day of August next, to which date inclusive the transfer-book will be closed. By order of the Board. H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

THE LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS,
NEW-ORLEANS, June 29, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, has been declared, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders of this bank on and after SATURDAY, July 20, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.
HENRY HULL, JR., Cashier.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES have this day declared a dividend of six and a half per cent. to the stockholders of this day, payable on demand. Also, a dividend of six per cent. on the outstanding scrip, payable on and after the 1st October next. D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a
DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT.
upon the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1, 1867.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 8 WALL-ST., July 3, 1867.
TWENTIETH DIVIDEND—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 11 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1867.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE Per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared this day from the earnings of the past six months, payable on demand.
WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next.
The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. R. BUCK, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 141 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payably on demand. WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, July 9, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared by this Company, payable on demand.
M. V. B. FOWLER, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Office 161 Broadway, July 17, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of Government tax) payable on demand.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders on demand at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders on demand at the Bank of America.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
OFFICE NO. 10 PINE-ST.
FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE IN VARIOUS AMOUNTS.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY now occupied as an iron safe manufactory Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., 100x100 feet, between Delancey and Rivington; four two-story attic and basement brick dwellings in front, and substantial three-story factory and other brick buildings, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes, on rear of lots. Inquire of ROBERT M. PATRICK, No. 63 Murray-st.

A FEW NICE HOUSES FOR SALE ON 116th and 117th sts., between 3d and 4th avs., three stories, basement and cellar, brown-stone stoop and trimmings; all modern improvements. Price $9,500. Inquire of the foreman on the premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY OF AN ESTATE, the fine residence on the south side of President-st. (No. 168,) near Clinton-st., Brooklyn. 38 feet wide, thoroughly built by days' work; needs only an examination to be appreciated; open during day for inspection; lot 50x100 feet; two extra lots if wanted; neighborhood excellent.
E. R. KELLOGG,
No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The double house on southeast corner of Second-place and Henry-st., Brooklyn, 34 feet wide, three stories and basement, in excellent order; has every convenience. To examine house apply at No. 18 Second-place; for terms, to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 64 Cedar-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the handsome three-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 91 Hicks-st., Brooklyn Heights; six minutes' walk to Wall-st. Ferry. THOS. E. FISH,
No. 25 Pine-st., 9 to 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 54 HOYT-st., Brooklyn; immediate possession as the owner is going to the country; good house and pleasant location; price $7,560; terms easy. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD OR LET, FURNISHED, TO A PRIVATE FAMILY—On Castleton Heights, Staten Island, an elegantly furnished RESIDENCE, consisting of a three-story and basement brick villa, with icehouse, (filled,) stable, coachman's house, &c., together with three or four acres of land, well supplied with carefully selected fruit trees of all kinds. The villa was built by day's labor, and contains 22 rooms, with billiard table and all the modern conveniences. The location and scenery combine to make this a most desirable property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SHIPPAN POINT, ON THE SOUND, NEAR Stamford, Conn.—Part of the estate of Moses Rogers, deceased, is now offered for sale in lots to suit purchasers; this Point, acknowledged to be the best piece of property on the Sound, contains 293 acres, part heavily timbered, many of the old trees measuring eight to ten feet in circumference; it adjoins the town and forms one side of Stamford Harbor; all the trains on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad stop, and it is reached in one hour and a half from the City; there is a spring of finest water on the place, orchards, garden and abundance of hay; for a hotel or any public institute, it is one of the most desirable places in the country; for private residences equally attractive; the old family mansion, barn and outbuildings remain, and the whole property will be sold without reserve. For plans and full particulars, apply to G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM of 40 acres in Westchester County, one hour's ride from New York by the New Haven Railroad; beautifully situated in a perfectly healthy region, on an eminence commanding the most extensive and charming land and water view to be found in the vicinity of New York; grounds laid out by a superior landscape gardener, and plentifully stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; land in excellent condition, and mostly in grass; improvements first class; price from $25,000 to $30,000 according to amount of land; terms easy. Address X. C. G., Box No. 1,753 Post-office.

A GOOD CHANCE TO GET A HOME.—For sale, in Elizabethport, N. J., two new two-story houses, with full lot of ground; price, one $1,750, the other $1,800; terms for either, $200 cash, balance in monthly payments of $25 and upward. Also, building lots at from $200 to $500 each; terms, $25 cash, balance $5 or $10 monthly. Elizabethport is within quick and frequent access from New-York, season-tickets cost $50 a year, (about 16 cents a day,) is very healthy and growing fast. Full particulars obtained at E. R. KELLOGG'S No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A VERY DESIRABLE first-class country residence, with three or more acres of land, fully stocked with all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees; stables are large and convenient, and the place is in all respects replete with the conditions of rural comfort and elegance; will be sold with or without the furniture. W. H. HARRIS, Real Estate Agent, Montclair, or J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A LARGE house and eight acres of land, within a short distance of Bridgeport, Conn. House in perfect order; bath-room, wash tubs, &c., and one of the best arranged houses for a private residence or for keeping summer boarders in this section. Barn on lot, and abundance of choice fruit; site never surpassed, and price $8,000. Inquire of J. & G. A. STAPLES, No. 12 State-st., Bridgeport, Conn.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT IRVINGTON, on the Hudson, a modern-built house, new, containing 11 rooms, bath room and kitchen, with cellar and one acre of ground. For particulars inquire of E. COFFIN, No. 73 Cedar-st.

A FARM ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE—226 acres, situated upon the banks of the Hudson; beautiful location, good buildings; terms easy.
JACOB SHARPE, No 24 Pine-st.

WHO HAS A COUNTRY SEAT, 10 TO 20 acres, to exchange for first-class Brooklyn property? Owners, address ABRAHAM, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement: fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114¼ feet each, let together or singly; with 12¼x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—SPLENDID STORES ON FIRST floor of the new *Herald* Building. Also, third and and fourth floor offices—cheap. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—TWO MONTHS—COUNTRY COTtage, new, with furniture; situate on banks of river; scenery beautiful, bathing and fishing; one hour by Erie road from City; terms $100 per month; use of horse, cow and garden on conditions; reference required. Inquire J. P. HEATH, No. 156 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE, coach-house, stable; fruit and shrubbery in abundance; lot 60x500 feet; six minutes from the depot; thirty-five minutes from New-York. Photograph.
JACOB SHARP, No. 24 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment and second floor of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LET—STORE NO 323 WASHINGTON-ST., suitable for produce commission or general business. Inquire of H. G. BROWN & CO., No. 104 Broadway.

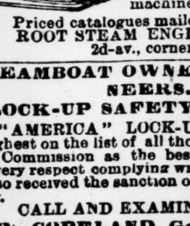
BARBER SHOP ROOM IN A FIRST-class hotel to let; three years' lease; also a good basement and cellar for manufacturing or storage. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 14.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR RENT, WITH possession, a two-story and attic or three-story brick or brown-stone house, with improvements, in this City or Harlem. Address, stating terms, R., Box No. 1,510 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TO LEASE AN UNFURNISHED three-story high-stoop house, below 42d-st., in a good neighborhood. Address Post-office Box No. 68.

MACHINERY.



ROOT'S TRUNK ENGINE combines the utmost economy of fuel, price, weight and space. Stationary and portable engines, and small propeller engines, always on hand. Large propeller engines by contract. Prices of stationary engines: 10-horse power, $450; 20-horse power, $750; 40-horse power, $1,300. Larger and smaller sizes in proportion. Also, boilers, steam-pumps, hoisting-engines, and machinery for stores, ships, coal, &c. Priced catalogues mailed.
ROOT STEAM ENGINE COMPANY,
2d-av., corner 28th-st., New-York.

TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS AND ENGINEERS.
LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVES.
THE "AMERICA" LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVE stood highest on the list of all those tested by the Government Commission as the best and most sensitive, and in every respect complying with the steamboat law. It has also received the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury.
CALL AND EXAMINE IT.
C. W. COPELAND, General Agent,
171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.
Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N. J.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE WONDERFUL CLAIRVOYANT AND PHYSICIAN.—The celebrated Mme. LA BLANCH, of New-Orleans, late from Paris, would respectfully inform the citizens of New-York and vicinity that she can be consulted in relation to the past, present and future, revealing the destinies and mysteries that no mortal ever knew. Mme. La Blanch prescribes medicine for all curable diseases.
Residence and reception-rooms, No. 66 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH PERson, a situation as nurse: she perfectly understands the care of an infant, or to attend on grown children and sew; can have good City reference. Address A. B., or apply for two days at No. 177 7th-av., near 22d-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework, by an industrious, capable girl; will be found an economical, respectful and neat servant, and an excellent washer and ironer; is highly recommended. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman to assist with the light housework of a family and sew; would be willing to go in the country; can give the best reference. Apply at No. 75 Monroe-st., between Market and Pike.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 79 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation in a private family; is able to do all kinds of plain sewing and dressmaking; would do the chamberwork, and be willing to make herself useful. Apply at Mrs. Scott's, No. 45 West 13th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machine; can be well recommended. Call for two days at No. 125 West 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as laundress; understands fluting of all kinds; or good cook; full satisfaction in either of them; best of City reference. Call at No. 86 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY OR month to do family sewing; understands dressmaking; terms moderate; has the best of reference; willing to make herself useful. Call at or address, for one week, No. 49 Bond-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands all kinds of baking; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 9 6th-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 FOURTH-av. and 25th-st., situations for a large number of recommended good cooks, cooks, washers and ironers; excellent waitresses, nurses, ladies' maids, laundresses and houseworkers of all nations.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dressmaking; has good recommendations; no objections to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable young colored woman as nurse and sewer, or as chambermaid; has the best recommendations; no objections to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook; she understands it thoroughly; has a little girl willing to assist with light work; no objection to a boarding house or the country. Call at No. 123 East 11th-st., Room No. 17.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl to do chamberwork, assist with the washing, take care of children and sew; no objection to go to the country; good reference. Call at No. 212 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, who thoroughly understands her business; no objection to go a short distance in the country with a City family; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 138 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a single young man; understands his business; has good City references; no objection to City or country. Address or call for J. M., No. 114 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMPEtent American woman to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework in a small family; City preferred. To be seen till suited at No. 227 Sullivan-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, by a young, healthy woman, with a fresh breast of milk. Call for two days at No. 736 2d-av., between 39th and 40th sts., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress; no objection to go in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 41 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as children's nurse; would have no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 159 West 40th-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble married woman as wet nurse in a respectable family, who has lost her baby a few days ago. Inquire at No. 135 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as cook in a private family; the best of reference can be given. No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHwoman, Protestant, as nurse, or would do chamberwork; understands French and music; is well educated; good reference. Apply at No. 364 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE young woman to take care of children. Apply or address S. A., No. 262 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress, to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Call at 324 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call for two days at No. 167 Forsyth-st., corner Rivington-st.

GOOD SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &C., ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the large American and Foreign Employment House, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages &c., moderate, to suit the times.

AT NO. 364 6TH-AV., BELOW 23D-ST., Great American Employment Association, Ladies will find an elegant furnished reception room. Our girls are first-class, with good references.

EMPLOYMENT.—MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY, No. 50 East 28th-st; best of places open for City or country. Public patronage respectfully solicited.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable young man, single, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; has the best of City references from his former employers. Can be seen, or address M. W., at No. 6 West 19th-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION in the country; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, driving and is a good plain gardener; can milk; is competent to keep a gentleman's place in good order; has good references. Address M. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business and who can produce the best City reference. Address M. H., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, or P. Trainor, No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an experienced middle-aged man; is a confident and careful driver and willing to make himself generally useful; has no objection to the country; best of City reference. Address M. S., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; would see to a small place, or assist in a garden; can plow, milk and mow; has good references as to sobriety and capability. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; understands the care and driving of horses thoroughly; is willing to take care of a small garden if required; has good reference from former employers. Address J. S., Box 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as vegetable gardener; understands the business thoroughly; also, the care of horses and general work about a gentleman's place; good reference. Address W. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; and is willing to make himself useful: good reference. Address T. D., care Spanish Vice-Consul, No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN who understands gardening; can milk; is obliging, and willing to make himself generally useful. Address or call on ROBERT, No. 81 Nassau-st., Lynn & Co., Room No. 3

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a thoroughly competent, industrious and very well recommended single young man; understands gardening; three years in last place; employment wanted, not high wages. Address R. T., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced gardener; is thoroughly competent in every respect; no objection to the care of horse or cow; best of reference from last employer. Address T. K., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man (German;) has had many years' experience and can give the best of reference; is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 258 10th-av., corner 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; has unexceptionable City reference; is obliging. Address Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country. Call at No. 744 Broadway, in the harness-store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener; City or Country reference. Address J. J. C., Box No. 194 *Times* office.

ALL WANTING CLERKS, PORTERS, watchmen, grooms, farm hands, and every description of male help, supplied free of charge, thus saving trouble and expense of advertising. We guarantee satisfaction, as we study to please. HEALY & CO., No. 534 Broadway, Room No. 10.

TO PRINTERS.—A BOY SEVENTEEN YEARS old wants to learn the printer's trade; has had some experience, and is well recommended. Call or address C. T., No. 287 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, New-York.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY young man, with good City references, as shipping clerk in a wholesale drug or grocery store; is not afraid to work. Call or address DANIEL GRACIE, care Jas. P. Hammill, Esq., No. 240 Front-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LIGHT SECOND-HAND PLATFORM coach and two second-hand bretts for sale cheap; several other second-hand carriages. Also,
ALL STYLES NEW CARRIAGES.
1,000 sets harness. CALVIN WITTY'S Repository, Broadway, near Bleecker.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS—(OUR PATENT)—SUPErior and cheaper than any imported; wholesale and retail. A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Jewelers, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS (MALE AND FEMALE) for a good thing to sell; $50 to $80 per week sure; no risk; see the profits—$50 from $6; send two stamps for papers, or 25 cents for sample. Address R. W. CHAPPELL, Box No. 4,781 Post-office, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A PERSON TO TAKE CHARGE OF the upholstering, curtain and drapery work in our manufacturing department. Address by letter, giving references, to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER TO TAKE charge of domestic affairs at a country seat; unquestionable reference required. Address R. O. W., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO WRITES A first-rate hand and is quick and correct, to fill the position of policy clerk in an insurance office; first-class references required. Address Box No. 5,144 Post-office.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER FOR A SMALL down-town hotel; must take charge of the help, understand her business, and have references. Apply at No. 287 Bowery.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MALE COOK; must have good recommendations; wages no object. Address Captain DICK, Queen's Hotel, Toronto, Canada.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE, in all parts of the United States, to sell ABBOTT' LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS, one of the best books for agents ever published in this country. The work is finely illustrated, complete in one volume, ready for subscribers, and sells splendidly. Address
B. B. RUSSELL & CO., Boston, Mass.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—SARAH LOUISA WESTERFIELD and William Henry Westerfield, infants, by Abraham B. Tappan, their next friend, *against* JOSEPH HENRY WESTERFIELD, Margaret G. Westerfield, Henrietta Louisa Westerfield, Lydia Ann Westerfield, Sarah D. Westerfield, Elbert S. Kip and Elizabeth Kip.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, made in the above entitled action, dated the 7th day of June, 1867, the undersigned, referee in partition will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Merchants Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of August, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, all that certain dwelling-house and lot, piece or parcel of land, situate on the westerly side of Elm-street, and also on the northerly side of Catharine-lane, in the City of New-York. Said premises are distinguished on a map of property of Ebenezer Clark and wife, made by Amos Corning, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register in and for the City and County of New-York, by the numbers sixteen and seventeen, and are bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the westerly side of Elm-street, at a point twenty feet south of Leonard-street; running thence westerly along the lands of William Sparks, sixty feet, to lot number fourteen on said map; thence southerly, along the said lot number fourteen, sixty-one feet, to Catharine-lane; thence easterly, along Catherine-lane, forty feet three inches, to land of the Corporation of the City of New-York; thence northerly, along the land of the Corporation of the City of New-York, to the southerly line of lot number sixteen; thence easterly, along the line of said lot number sixteen, thirty-seven feet, to Elm-street, and thence northerly, along Elm-street, twenty-one feet six inches, to the place of beginning.
jy4—1aw6wTh* H. P. ALLEN, Referee.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ELISHA A. PACKER against MICHAEL F. MAIZE. Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.) To the defendant.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 38 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand and five hundred dollars, with interest from the twelfth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and for the further sum of one thousand dollars, with interest from the eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, besides the costs of this action.—Dated NEW-YORK, May 14, 1867.
J. A. WELCH, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 38 Pine-st.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of June, 1867.
J. A. WELCH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
je13-1aw6wTh*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED.
A house of nine years' standing, in a safe and paying mercantile business, would admit a special partner, with $15,000 to $20,000, with a view of extending the business of the concern. Address (with real name only) A. B., Box No. 3,838, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE PATENT RIGHT OF A NEW broom for street and stable purposes. Principals only dealt with. Office hours 10 to 4. A. B. SAGE, No. 25 Chambers-st., New-York.

$5,000 WANTED—IN A PROFITABLE and genteel business, with full half interest, where $20,000 per year can be realized. Address E. F., No. 694 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 8 and 9.

SEWING MACHINES.

BARTLETT'S REVERSIBLE SEWING-MACHINES possess the NEW AND LATEST PATENT IMPROVEMENTS. They are the kind that run backward or forward, reversed at will, and sew equally well. They are the kind that have the reversible presser foot, which turns entirely away from the needle, so convenient in setting a needle, putting in, taking out "work," &c. They are made for use by hand at $25; with table-stand and treadle, $10 to $15 additional. J. W. BARTLETT, Patentee; depot, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all particular irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 153 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery. Her circular to married ladies sent free by mail.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all Private Diseases, at the office of DR. GRINDLE, NO. 6 AMITY-PLACE, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY STS. Those who are suffering from GONORRHŒA, SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA, SORES, ULCERS, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER, IMPOTENCE, nervous debility, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, may be certain of a permanent cure. We guarantee a positive cure in all neglected and unskillfully treated cases in the shortest possible time.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES of females exclusively treated at Dr. DUBOIS' office, No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st.; remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5; relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters confidential. Advice gratis. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Ladies' private advice (letter) free. Send for it and escape imposition. Electricity scientifically applied. Mme. DUBOIS always in attendance. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 4? 5th-av.

LADIES WHO HAVE BEEN UNFORTUNATE and are about to require nursing, can have pleasant and well furnished rooms, careful nursing and skillful medical attendance; all female complaints from whatever cause produced skillfully treated. H. D. GRINDLE, M. D., Physician and Accoucheur, No. 6 Amity-place.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, on his special treatment of local, constitutional and nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c. $1 50.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

BE WISE IN TIME.—DR. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines known to extirpate all vestiges of certain diseases. 191 Stanton st. All hours.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one is always sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 6 Greene-st., does not reimburse ladies with medicine.

DR. RING, 9TH-ST., SIX DOORS WEST of Broadway, continues to cure primary diseases in forty-eight hours, as hundreds can testify

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 80 pages, gratis, or

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ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
EUROPE .... LEMARIE..... SATURDAY, July 27
PERRIRE .... DUCHESNE.... SATURDAY, Aug. 10
VILLE DE PARIS. SURMONT.... SATURDAY, Aug. 24
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency, TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100. TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.
VERA CRUZ...... HILLIARD ...SATURDAY, July 20
Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $50, currency, including wine.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 20.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 3.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 17.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Aug. 31.
The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, July 20, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
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HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 24.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 31.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 7.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 14.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 21.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 28.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $150
Second Cabin Passage 100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage $165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $125
Second Cabin Passage 80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, July 27, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
BALTIC, Capt. G. W. ROGERS........ Aug. 10
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR.. Aug. 24
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
ALLEPPO .... July 17
HECLA .... July 24
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin .... $100 Gold.
Steerage .... $25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

$170 CURRENCY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW OR DERRY.
AVAILABLE FOR TWELVE MONTHS.
The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, July 20.
UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH, SATURDAY, July 27.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, August 3.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA, CHICAGO, NEBRASKA, with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MINNESOTA .... WEDNESDAY, July 31
CHICAGO .... WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14
NEBRASKA .... WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS .... SATURDAY, July 20
VIRGINIA, PROWSE .... SATURDAY, July 27
HELVETIA, THOMPSON .... SATURDAY, Aug. 3
ENGLAND, CUTTING .... SATURDAY, Aug. 10
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $80 and $75.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MORNING STAR and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice...... Saturday, July 20
ARAGO .... H. A. Gadsden... Saturday, Aug. 3
MORNING STAR..G. V. Sumner.... Saturday, Aug. 17
FULTON .... C. H. Townsend... Saturday, Aug. 31
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice .... Saturday, Sept. 14
and every fourteen days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS $120
SECOND-CLASS 70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed are signed therefor.
GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
ETNA .... WEDNESDAY ... July 17
CITY OF PARIS .... SATURDAY ... July 20
EDINBURGH .... WEDNESDAY ... July 24
CITY OF ANTWERP .... SATURDAY ... July 27
CITY OF WASHINGTON ... WEDNESDAY ... July 31
CITY OF BOSTON .... SATURDAY ... Aug. 3
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.
The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER, MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 17.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:
From Antwerp—First Cabin 90 00
Steerage 40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms .... $75—$90 00
Steerage 32 50
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin .... $170 | Steerage $67 50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

NEW DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS TO ANTWERP.—The A1 iron steamship IRON AGE, WM. CASSAP, Commander, will positively sail for the above port on SATURDAY, July 20, from Pier No. 8 North River. For freight or passage, apply to CHRISTIAN BORS, No. 18 Exchange-place, or to FUNCH, MEINCKE & WENDT, Brokers, No. 15 South William-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing every alternate THURSDAY from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
MORRO CASTLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Master, July 25.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

TRAVELERS FOR EUROPE CAN HAVE trunks, packages, valuables sent to or from any part of Europe, at moderate charge, through the American European Express. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens going abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Building, No. [illegible] Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $350 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
JULY 1—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. PLEONNER, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
JULY 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
JULY 20—RISING STAR, Capt. ——, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of August 10th will connect closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC from San Francisco, September 3d for Yokohama and Hong Kong; at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, to leave that port Sept. 3 for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
For Shanghai, close connection will be made at Yokohama with the Company's steamer COSTA RICA, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan and touching at Nagasaki.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	1st Cabin.	2d Cabin.	Steer'ge.
From San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
From San Francisco to Hong Kong, Shanghai or Nagasaki	300	200	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of Aug. 10, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb., payable in coin.
Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.
For through tickets and all further information, apply at the OFFICE ON THE WHARF, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on SATURDAY, July 20, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
Will dispatch the first-class steamships SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. HOWES, July 20, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. SMITH, Aug. 10, From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon, with passengers and freight, at very low rates. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships AMERICA, Capt. WAKEMAN, and MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN.
For further information apply to the North American Steamship Company.
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE.
TO SHIPPERS BY THE VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE AIR LINE RAILWAY:
We have this day made arrangements with the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY to receive and carry all freights between New-York and Norfolk destined to points on this line. Shippers by the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line are directed to send their goods to the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Pier No. 37 North River, on and after this date.
THE OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY will start one of the following steamers for Norfolk on SATURDAY, 29th inst., and after this week every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 2 P. M. Freight received every day (Sundays excepted.) SARATOGA, ALBEMARLE, NIAGARA, HATTERAS and VIRGINIA.
On and after July 1, all freight by this great Southern line will be run through on time to Nashville, Memphis, Atlanta and intermediate points. Bills of lading signed at Pier No. 37 North River, or at the General Office, No. 175 Broadway. C. E. EVANS, General Agent.
JUNE 27, 1867.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
Freight reduced to 10 cents per cubic foot.
REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—Freight 10 cents per cubic foot. First Cabin Passage, $15. During the present dull season the above line will dispatch steamers as follows:
SATURDAY, July 27.
SATURDAY, August 10.
Other steamships of the line will be dispatched as the requirements of shippers demand.
The popular first-class steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on July 27, punctually at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, sails THURSDAY, July 18.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, sails THURSDAY, July 25,
from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, July 18,
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, July 25,
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 20, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.
The GENERAL GRANT will follow on July 27.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, July 20.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.
First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Wednesday, 17th	3½ P. M.	Wednesday, 17th	7 A. M.
Thursday, 18th	4 P. M.	Thursday, 18th	7 A. M.
Friday, 19th	4½ P. M.	Friday, 19th	7 A. M.
Saturday, 20th	10 A. M.	Saturday, 20th	6 A. M.
Sunday, 21st	8 A. M.	Saturday, 20th	5 P. M.
		Sunday, 21st	5 P. M.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

FOR SING SING—LANDING AT YONKERS, Dobbs' Ferry and Irvington, daily, (Sundays excepted,) steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, from Pier No. 29, North River, foot Warren-st., at 4¾ P. M. Returning leaves Sing Sing at 6½ A. M., landing as above. Freight taken for all the above landings.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.—THE ELEGANT steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad...

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.
The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 28, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

FOR LAKE CHAMPLAIN AND MONTREAL.
NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.
Direct daily from Pier No. 6, East River.
L. J. N. STARK, President. A. D. LADD, Agent, No. 33 Coenties-slip, New-York.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Wednesday, 17th	3½ P. M.	Wednesday, 17th	6½ A. M.
Thursday, 18th	3½ P. M.	Thursday, 18th	6½ A. M.
Friday, 19th	4 P. M.	Friday, 19th	6½ A. M.
Saturday, 20th	4 P. M.	Saturday, 20th	8 A. M.
		Saturday, 20th	7 P. M.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8¼, and 34th-st. at 8½ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectaday with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A.M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A.M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—RAILROAD time, half railroad fare, no dust.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:45; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITEstone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents on Pier.

EAST RIVER LINE TO CONEY ISLAND.—The steamer NAUSHON leaves every day, Sundays included, from North 8th-st., E. D., at 9¾ and 1¾; 8th-st., New-York, 10 and 2; Broome-st., 10¼ and 2¼; Peck-slip, 10½ and 2½; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 10¾ and 2¾; Sackett-st., 11 and 3 o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer NORWALK leaves Christopher-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Jay-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 26 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12½ o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

THE STEAMBOAT HELEN LEAVES foot of Chambers-st. for Red Bank and intermediate landings daily. Sundays and Mondays excepted, at 8 A. M. Returning, leaves Red Bank at 4 P. M.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY
IS NOW TENDERING TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC the greatest inducement ever offered them from NEW-YORK TO THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST, by giving the privilege of visiting the CAPITAL OF THE UNITED STATES AND RETURN, and passing through the cities of PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE, at the cost of only a through ticket by the Northern and Pennsylvania Lines. The scenery along the line of the road surpasses in grandeur any railway route in the Union, and travelers pass numerous prominent points, rendered historical by war scenes during the late rebellion.
Through tickets and book-maps giving special information can be had at the New-Jersey Railroad Depot, foot of Cortlandt-st., or the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st.
O. W. PERVEIL, General Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

GREAT REDUCTION—LOW FARE TO THE WEST, NORTH AND EAST, via New-York Central Railroad and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.
LIST OF FARES FROM NEW-YORK.

Albany and Troy	$1 00	Saratoga	1 75
Schenectady	1 30	Fort Edward	2 45
Fonda	1 39	Whitehall	3 30
Utica	2 45	Rutland	4 00
Rome	2 76	Burlington	6 00
Syracuse	3 54	North Adams	2 00
Rochester	5 30	St. Albans	7 25
Lockport	6 35	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Montreal	9 75
Buffalo	6 25		

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office or on board.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.
FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY, Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M., at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

COAL, FLOUR AND GROCERY CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, office No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 5, furnish Coal, Flour and Groceries, delivered daily, at wholesale prices; 35 per cent. saved. Send for circulars containing full information. Save money.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 9, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., Aug. 10, 1867, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.
The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, &c., the railroad materials, and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment, as follows:
9½ Miles Railroad Track.
2 Turn Tables.
25,000 Pounds Railroad Chairs.
500 Cross Ties.
9,560 Pounds Railroad Iron.
4 Railroad Frogs and Switch Stands.
1 Locomotive and Tender (named Western.)
8 Flat Cars.
2 Hand Cars.
2 Push Cars.
586 Pounds Car Springs.
2 Crow Feet.
4 Spike Mauls.
1 Track Gauge.
1 Fire Tongs.
1 Railroad Depot Building.
1 Foreman's Quarters.
1 T. Wharf.
157 Pounds American Packing.
56 Pounds Jute Packing.
20 Feet Rubber Hose.
1 Douglas Pump.
2 Water Casks.
1 Feed Pipe.
1 Cistern.
2 Office Desks.
1 Cooking Stove.
1 Stove.
4 Claw Bars.
2 Shackle Bars.
1 Lantern.
2 Signal Lanterns.
2 Grind Stones.
2 Padlocks.
1 Turning Lathe.
8 Spades.
45 Shovels.
3 Sets Carpenters' Tools.
2 Water Buckets.
2 Jackscrews and Levers.
8 Anvils.
7 Bellows.
2 Pinch Bars.
1 Cold Chisel.
2 Blacksmiths' Hammers.
8 Sledge Hammers.
15 Hammer Handles.
2 Spike Punches.
1 Set Blacksmiths' Tools.
6 Blacksmiths' Tongs.
2 Vises.
1 Cross-cut Saw.
173 Pick Axes.
24 Pick Axe Handles.
4 Square Brasses.
2 Stuffing Boxes.
1 Brass Faucet.
1 Hose Nozzle.
The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.
This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.
The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.
The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.
The property may be inspected on application to Capt. C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.
A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.
The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.
Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed "Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. J. McGONNIGLE, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, office Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La."
A. J. McGONNIGLE, Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army, In charge of office.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE DIFFERENT NAVY-YARDS.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1867.
Sealed proposals to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 30th of July next, at which time the proposals will be opened.
The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.
Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the commandants of the respective navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.
The Commandant of each navy-yard and the Purchasing Paymaster of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.
The proposal must be for the whole of a class; and all applications for information or for the examination of samples must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.
The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes, and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of or a regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.
The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.
Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.
The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1. Flax Canvas, &c.	No. 23. Hardware.
No. 2. Cotton Canvas, &c.	No. 24. Ship Chandlery.
No. 3. Iron and Steel.	No. 27. Dry Goods.
No. 4. Tin and Zinc.	No. 29. Firewood and Coal.
No. 7. Cooking Utensils.	No. 31. Whale Oil.
No. 10. Leather.	No. 32. Galley Iron.
No. 14. Ox Hides.	No. 33. Pig Iron.
No. 18. Tallow, &c.	No. 34. Chain Iron.
No. 20. Brushes.	No. 35. Sand.
No. 22. Stationery.	No. 36. Charcoal.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective Navy-yards:
KITTERY.
Nos. 1, 2, 7, 10, 20, 22, 23, 24, 32.
CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7, 10, 14, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 29.
BROOKLYN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 27, 29, 31.
PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 2, 10, 24.
WASHINGTON.
Nos. 2, 4, 20, 22, 23, 24, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36.
NORFOLK.
Nos. 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 23, 29.

IMPROVEMENT OF EAGLE HARBOR, LAKE SUPERIOR.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, No. 512 MAIN-ST., MILWAUKEE, Wis.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 2 P. M., July 31, 1867, for removing the rock from the entrance to Eagle Harbor.
Contractors will state the price per cubic yard for removing the rock and depositing it in such places as may be indicated, furnishing all the labor, boats, machinery and appliances of every description necessary to do the work.
There are about eighteen hundred and three (1,803) cubic yards of trap rock to be removed, situated in the middle of the entrance, included within an area of two hundred and sixty (260) by one hundred and thirty (130) feet, and in a depth of water not less than ten (10) feet.
This rock must be so removed as to obtain a depth of not less than fourteen (14) feet at low water.
The work to be commenced on or before the 1st of September, 1867, and finished by Oct. 31, 1868.
Contracts, with bonds in triplicate, signed by two sureties in the sum of $20,000, for the faithful performance of the contract, must be executed within ten days from the time of opening of the bids. Each bid, to have consideration, must obtain a written guaranty of two responsible names, and give satisfactory evidence that the bidder possesses the necessary skill and experience to do the work. A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.
Blank forms of proposals, with forms of guaranty, will be furnished from this office upon application.
Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals to remove the rock at Eagle Harbor," and addressed to
Brevet Col. J. B. WHEELER, Major of Engineers, Milwaukee, Wis.

TO CONTRACTORS FOR STREET IMPROVEMENTS.—Seperate SEALED PROPOSALS, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. of WEDNESDAY, July 24, for the construction of the following SEWERS and PAVEMENTS, to wit: SEWERS, Spec. 31, in Sixteenth-street, between Third-avenue and Irving-place; Spec. 32, between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-sixth-streets, and Avenue A and Third-avenue; Spec. 33, in Allen-street, between Canal and Rivington streets, and in Grand-street, between Centre and Elm streets; Spec. 34, in Fifty-fifth and Fifty-eighth streets, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; Spec. 35, in Seventy-seventh-street and Eightieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; Spec. 36, between Twenty-third and Thirty-second, and between Ninth and Eleventh avenues, with branches; Spec. 37, in Washington-street, between Beach and Hubert, and Watts and Canal streets, Hudson-street, between Franklin and Jay streets and North Moore-street, between Hudson and West Broadway, and Spec. 38, in One Hundred and Thirtieth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. NICOLSON PAVEMENTS, in Mercer-street, from Canal to Eighth-street; in Pearl-street, from Wall to Beekman-street; in Broad-street, from Wall to South-street, and in Nassau-street from Cedar to Spruce-street. STONE-BLOCK PAVEMENTS, for West Eleventh-street, from Seventh-avenue to West-street; in Forty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River, and in Thirty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.
Plans and specifications can be seen and forms for bids obtained at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 11, 1867.

CHERRY-HILL RAILROAD.—SEALED proposals will be received till SATURDAY, July 27, inst., at 10 A. M., at the office of C. H. Voorhis, No. 1 Exchange-place, Jersey City, for the construction of a railroad from Hackensack Junction, on the Northern Railroad, through the Village of Hackensack, to a point on the lands of John S. Lozier, at Newbridge. Plans and specifications may be seen and full particulars obtained at the office of C. H. VOORHIS. The Company reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
PETER J. ACKERMAN, President.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING a public market in the Eighteenth Ward, authorized by act of the Legislature of March 15, 1865, will be received until July 25, at the office of John N. Hayward, Esq., No. 22 Delancey-st., where plans, &c., can be seen. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject all bids deemed inconsistent to the interests of the City.
JACOB H. GUMBLE, JOHN N. HAYWARD, WILLIAM HAW, Jr., Commissioners.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 8, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. Aug. 12, 1867, for furnishing the material and performing the work for the basin retaining-wall of the proposed barge office, being a portion of the Battery Extension, New-York City.
Plans and specifications can be seen at this office and on application to Col. J. F. Morse, Superintendent of Repairs, Custom-house, New-York.
Bids must conform in all respects to the requirements of the plans and specifications and of this advertisement, or they will not be considered.
Each bid must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and execute the contract, if awarded to him—the bond to be approved by the United States District Judge or Clerk of the United States Court.
Bids for the work on two different plans will be received, and this Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be deemed for its interest to do so.
Proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Proposals for retaining-wall, &c., for Barge Office, New-York City," and addressed to the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

MUSICAL.

MAGNIFICENT TRIUMPH!
MASON & HAMLIN have the honor to announce that they have been awarded a FIRST PRIZE MEDAL AT THE GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867, FOR THE SUPERIORITY OF THEIR CABINET ORGANS.
It is not easy to over-estimate the importance of this recognition of superiority, because this is the greatest Industrial Fair the world has witnessed, at which the best makers of all countries have competed for the honors, and because Mason & Hamlin were REPRESENTED ONLY BY THEIR ORDINARY STYLES of instruments, such as are currently sold from their warerooms. The superiority of the Mason & Hamlin organs in substantial excellence was universally recognized by the eminent jury, and by the musical profession of the world, as represented at Paris.
THIS IS THE FIFTY-SEVENTH MEDAL, or other highest premium, awarded Mason & Hamlin, within twelve years, completing the most emphatic and universal official record of demonstrated superiority ever realized by any maker of musical instruments in the world.
M. & H. now manufacture about twenty-five styles of organs differing in musical capacity, from an instrument having one set of reeds of four octaves' compass, to one of twenty-two stops and nine octaves of tone. Most of these are furnished in cases of different degrees of excellence, from those which are quite plain, though neat and substantial, to others of most elaborate design and finish, comparing favorably with any furniture manufactured. They are thus adapted to a very wide range of uses, public and private, and are sold at prices from $75 to upward of $1,000 each. They are adapted to secular as well as sacred music, occupy little space, can be easily transported all ready for use, are not liable to get out of order, and are most fully warranted in every respect.
The most important improvements used by M. & H. are patented, and cannot be employed by other makers. Circulars, with full particulars, free to any address.
MASON & HAMLIN.
Warerooms—No. 154 Tremont-st., Boston. No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT SOUL IN A SMALL BODY.
MATHUSHEK PIANOS.
By a recent invention of Mr. Frederick Mathushek, (THE NEW PATENT EQUALIZING SCALE WITH LINEAR BRIDGE,) the power of the piano is so greatly increased that an instrument of little more than HALF THE USUAL SIZE, and LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE WEIGHT, is in tone, volume, brilliancy and all other respects equal to that of the best full-sized pianos. This is demonstrated in the COLIBRI PIANO, four feet nine inches long, two feet eight inches wide, yet having seven full octaves. THE ORCHESTRAL PIANO (ordinary size) by the same arrangement equals a Concert Grand. The peculiar construction secures the greatest durability and longest continuance "in tune." The New-York *Weekly Review*, the leading musical authority in this country, says: "The Colibri Piano-forte can speak with such power and sonority that we must look at the thing in order to believe it possible. * * Throughout the scale the tone is even, very full, sonorous, brilliant and melodious."
Musicians, amateurs, and those desiring to purchase, are invited to call and examine. Send for illustrated circular showing the features of the invention, and the reasons for its excellence. BARLOW & DOEHLER. No. 694 Broadway and No. 8 4th-st.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 855 BROADWAY, Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

JENNYS & SON, PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 233 East 21st-st.—The instruments of this firm are excellent, and the price charged for them is the most reasonable. Parties would do well to examine them before making their selections.

BRADBURY'S PIANOS TO RENT, OR for sale on installments at No. 425 Broome-st.; also second-hand pianos to rent or for sale low for cash. No. 425 Broome-st., second door from Crosby.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND second-hand piano-fortes, from $75 to $600. Also to let and sold on installments.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.
Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that date.
Address by letter as above.

IDLEWILD. FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Miss M. LAMMOND, late Principal of the leading educational institutions of the Pacific Coast, will open a French and English boarding-school in this well-known place on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars may be obtained of Miss LAMMOND, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, until Sept. 23.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner Park-av., will be reopened the 20th of September. Mrs. Reed's address is at Luzerne, N. Y., or as above.

MR. WM. S. STUART APPLETON, RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y. English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16. Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

A CARD.—AFTER AN ABSENCE OF FIVE years, the subscriber has returned to the City and opened rooms at No. 42 East 14th-st., Union-square, for instruction in the art of Penmanship. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, the Reputed Penman of America.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1867, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Address Circular-street House, Saratoga, till Sept. 1, after which time Miss B. can be seen at her residence in New-Haven.

NEWBURGH (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, SEMINARY HILL.—A Commercial and Collegiate Boarding School for 25 boys. Thorough preparation for College, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, New-York. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE AND good intellectual and social culture, to be an efficient aid in conducting a young ladies' school in the City. Apply before July 27, giving name, address, qualifications and references in full. Address Mrs. D. L., Station G, New-York.

AUTUMN ORDERS FOR TEACHERS are coming in.—Those expecting to change through "*American School Institute*," should apply now. Application Forms sent when required. All who want Teachers can be suited. Send for TEACHERS' BULLETIN. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, 430 Broome-st.

A TEACHER OF FRENCH, GERMAN, Italian and Spanish languages offers to exchange instruction for board and lodging. Apply to Mr. GEORGE R. LEDERER, No. 331 East 13th-st.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Have removed to their NEW WAREHOUSE, Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels, Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c., &c., UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE, PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS, PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS, (one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS clairvoyant, No. 220 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., tells the name and shows likenesses of future husbands; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers.

165 BOWERY—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF AUDIT.—RULES ADOPTED BY the Boards of Audit, created by the acts of the Legislature of New-York, passed April 23, 1867, and April 25, 1867, for regulating the proceedings of said Boards.—NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.
First—The statutes, by which the said Boards of Audit are created, require all persons having unadjusted claims against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, which originated prior to Jan. 1, 1867, to present the same to the Board, created for the adjustment and settlement of such claims, on or before the 23d day of July, 1867, and require all persons having like claims against the "County of New-York" to present the same to the Board created for the adjustment and settlement of those claims, on or before the 25th day of July, 1867. In compliance with the requirements of the statutes, claims may be filed with the Clerk of said Board at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York, on or before the days above mentioned. Claims not presented before the expiration of the times above limited cannot be considered by said Boards.
Second—Each claimant, at least ten days before the hearing of his claim is had, shall file with the Clerk of the Board of Audit to which his claim is presented, a statement in writing, duly verified, of the facts upon which his claim is based, together with a complete bill of the items constituting such claim, also duly verified, and shall serve a duplicate or copy of the statement and bill of items on the Counsel to the Corporation. Every such statement of facts shall also state whether any suit has been prosecuted or brought upon the claim therein mentioned by the claimant or any predecessor in interest, the time of commencement of such suit, (if any,) the Court in which the same was brought, and the names of the attorneys appearing therein, whether such suit is still pending, or what disposition has been made of it, and, if judgment has been rendered therein against the plaintiff, the grounds of such judgment.
Third—If no special answer to any such statement or claim is interposed and filed with the Clerk of the Board to whom the claim is presented within ten days after such filing and service of the claim, the Counsel to the Corporation will be considered as having answered by a general denial, and in all cases, whether an answer be interposed or not, the claimant will be required to sustain his claim by proof of the facts upon which it is based.
Fourth—Calendars will be made of the claims presented to said Boards respectively in the order in which the verified statements thereof shall be filed and served as above required, and claims will be taken up and heard in their order upon such calendars, except that for good cause shown to the Board, upon reasonable notices a preference may be granted or postponement of hearing had.
Fifth—A day calendar for each day, consisting of not more than ten cases, unless otherwise ordered by the Boards, shall be made up by the clerk, as directed by the Boards, and posted in the room occupied by the Boards for hearing cases before 3 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding the calling of said calendar. No adjournment of any case on the day calendar will be granted, except for sufficient cause shown by affidavit.
Sixth—The hearings of said claims shall be conducted generally in the same manner as the trials of actions in the Courts of Record, but the form and manner of proceeding may be modified to conform to the duties of these Boards, and the rules of evidence applicable on such trials, and not inconsistent with the duties and purposes of these Boards, shall apply to hearings before them.
Seventh—The decisions of the Boards of Audit upon claims heard shall be announced, in open board, immediately after the opening of sitting for the day, as soon after the hearings shall be closed as can be conveniently done.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, President.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
B. W. BONNEY,
J. H. MARTINDALE,
W. R. STEWART.
THOMAS COLGAN, Clerk.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1st. For paving Vestry-st. from Canal to Greenwich sts. with stone blocks.
2d. For paving 48th-st. from the east side of 7th-av. to Broadway with stone blocks.
3d. For paving the carriage-way of 36th-st. from 4th to Lexington-av. with trap blocks.
4th. For paving the carriage-way of Pine-st. from Pearl to Front-st. with trap block.
5th. For building sewer in 1st-av. from 53d-st. to and through 52d-st. to near Avenue A.
6th. For reflagging 3d-av. from 65th-st. to 79th-st.
7th. For paving 2d-st. from Bowery to Avenue D with stone blocks.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1st. Both sides of Vestry-st. from Canal to Greenwich sts.; also both sides of the intersecting street to the extent of half the block either way from Vestry-st.
2d. Both sides of 48th-st. from Broadway to a point half way between 6th and 7th avs.; also both sides of 7th-av. and the east side of Broadway to a point half the block from 48th-st. either way.
3d. Both sides of 36th-st. from 4th to Lexington-av. to the extent of half the block on said avenue.
4th. Both sides of Pine-st. from Pearl to Front; also both sides of the intersecting street to the extent of half a block either way.
5th. Both sides of 1st-av. from 52d to 53d sts.; also both sides of 52d-st. from 1st-av. to Avenue A.
6th. Both sides of 3d-av. from 65th to 79th sts.
7th. Both sides of 2d-st. from Bowery to Avenue D; also both sides of the intersecting streets and avenues to the extent of half a block either way.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, July 17, 1867.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 28, 1867.
ON THE PETITION OF HARVEY LULL, of Hoboken, N. J., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 31st day of January, 1854, and ante-dated Jan. 2, 1854, for an improvement in shutter hinges, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 2d day of January, 1868, it is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 9th day of December next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.
Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.
Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.
Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the TIMES, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.
T. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—Fifth Collection District, State of New-York, Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York. Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to Reduce Internal Taxation," and to amend an act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and acts amendatory thereof, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes, under said act, in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said district has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1868; that the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; that the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 581 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 25th day of June, A. D. 1867, until the 20th day of July, 1867, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.—Dated NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.
JOSEPH HOXIE, Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.
N. B.—Said duties and taxes may be paid at any time before the period above mentioned.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Eighth Collection District of New-York, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York.
ANNUAL NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 190 5th-av., (in the rear of the Second National Bank,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on MONDAY, 24th June, and ending on SATURDAY, 20th July, for the receipt of said taxes, &c., &c. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon incomes, billiard tables, carriages, plate, watches and licenses.
The number of taxpayers in this District is so great that much trouble and delay will be avoided by early payments. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.
THOS. E. SMITH, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK (comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York), No. 61 Chambers-street.
ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by his deputy, at his office, No. 61 Chambers-street, daily (Sundays excepted), commencing on the second day of August ensuing and ending on the second day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, pianofortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
Dated New-York, July 15, 1867.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—SEVENTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPRISING THE ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of law, that I have received the Annual Collection list of the valuations, enumerations and assessments of this district, under the Internal Revenue laws of the United States, for the present year; that the taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, in the new bank building, corner of 7th-st. and 3d-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 20th day of July, 1867, to the 20th day of August, 1867, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.
All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
MARSHALL B. BLAKE, Collector Seventh District State of New-York.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of July, A. D. 1867, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Joseph Rosenbush and Albert Hartman, of the City of New-York in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts, on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Dated JULY 17, 1867.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF WATER RENTS, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 16, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT five per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.
WILLIAM H. McKINNEY, Water Registrar.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
COOL AND COMFORTABLE! ANOTHER WEEK OF NOVELTY.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the renowned American LILLIPUTIANS, GENERAL TOM THUMB and his wife, LAVINIA WARREN STRATTON, COMMODORE NUTT, and MISS MINNIE WARREN, THE SMALLEST MATURE HUMAN BEINGS EVER KNOWN ON THE FACE OF THE GLOBE, will be on exhibition MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING, and will appear in the Lecture-Room EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3½, EVENING AT 8, in a variety of FASCINATING PERFORMANCES and COSTUMES. The Summer Dramatic Company will perform MY WIFE POLLY, and ONLY A CENT.
To be seen at all hours, FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 P. M., ANIMATE AND INANIMATE WONDERS. THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE under contribution. THE EARTH, AIR AND WATERS yield their products to this, the LARGEST MUSEUM ON THIS CONTINENT. Specimen curiosities purchased and on exhibition FROM EVERY MUSEUM IN EUROPE. THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM, GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection, have just been added. PROF. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR. A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT, A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c. OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES. Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents. MONDAY, 22d—Opening of the PANTOMIME SEASON. FOX'S Comic Pantomime LITTLE BOY BLUE will be produced.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK, RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED. THURSDAY EVENING, July 18. THREE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with JARRETT & PALMER'S GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET, strongly reinforced by new Artistes, NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC. Marston's great new scene, AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM, in which will be given a GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE. Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7¾; commences at 8.
GREAT SUCCESS. GREAT SUCCESS. CROWDED HOUSES. THIRD WEEK OF THE NEW IRISH DRAMA, in three acts and a prologue, written expressly for MR. DAN BRYANT, by Messrs. Hy. Morford and John Brougham, entitled THE BELLS OF SHANDON, produced with new scenery, costumes, appointments and a cast embracing the whole strength of the company.
Mr. DAN BRYANT .... as .... Barry O'Leary
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
FRIDAY EVENING, July 19, BENEFIT OF MR. DAN BRYANT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, PERFECTLY IMMENSE. TWO ASIATIC NATIONS. THE RED DRAGON TROUPE. TWENTY-FOUR JAPANESE. THIRTY ARABS. FIFTY-FOUR ASIATIC MARVELS.
It may safely be assumed that ASTONISHMENT WILL RISE TO AWE IN THEIR TRIAL OF SKILL.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, July 18, 1867. JULIA DEAN. JULIA DEAN. LOVE; OR, THE COUNTESS AND THE SERF. THE COUNTESS .... Last time .... JULIA DEAN. FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF JULIA DEAN. SATURDAY MATINEE—SECOND JULIA DEAN MATINEE—LADY OF LYONS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO MR. WM. B. FRELEIGH, Manager, on which occasion the following distinguished artists have kindly volunteered: Mr. Oliver B. Doud, Mr. G. C. Boniface, Mr. W. H. Whalley, Mr. J. W. Ward, Mr. G. W. Thompson, Mr. W. J. Thompson, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mr. G. Lingard, Mr. Frank Kerns, Mr. Josh Hart, Mr. W. K. Lingard, Mr. J. C. Duesberry, Mr. J. L. Deboney. Four immense pieces—VETERAN OF 102, PIZARRO, ROBERT MACAIRE, RIVAL DUTCHMEN. Songs and dances.

BOWERY THEATRE.
MESSRS. G. W. and W. J. THOMPSON, and the trained dog Hector. NICK WHIFFLES, DUTCHMAN, WIFE FOR A DAY. TO-MORROW EVENING, complimentary benefit to Mr. WM. B. FRELEIGH.

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET .... Proprietor.
THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS, THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, JULY 18, AT 8.
1. March, "Persian" (new) .... Strauss
2. Overture, "Siege of Corinth" .... Rossini
3. Waltz, "Morgenblaetter" .... Strauss
4. Grand Selection, "Ione" .... Petrella
5. Overture, "Reiselust" .... Lobe
6. Fantasie, "Solo for French Horn" .... Schmitz
Mr. HENRY SCHMITZ.
7. Ballet from "Robert le Diable" .... Meyerbeer
8. Polka, "For Ever" .... Strauss
9. "Carnival of Venice" (burlesque.)
10. Waltz, "Ander schoenen blauen Donau" (new) Strauss
11. March, "Turkish" .... Mozart
12. Quadrille, "La vie Parisienne" (new) .... Offenbach
Admission, 25 cents.
On Saturday, Grand Extra Concert.

BANVARD'S NEW MUSEUM,
CORNER BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST. WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, July 17 and 18. The talented Dramatic Company in DREAMS OF DELUSION and LOAN OF A LOVER. Prof. LO GRENIA, Magician, with his trained Birds. EVERY EVENING. Matinees WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M. Admission 30 cents; children under 10 years, 15 cents.

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, A FINE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS BY CELEBRATED ARTISTS. OPEN FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE. NOS. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

DRY GOODS

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE OF **RICH DRY OOODS.** STRANG & ADRIANCE, No. 355 BROADWAY, between Franklin and Leonard sts., will offer on MONDAY, at retail, THEIR WHOLESALE STOCK AT STILL GREATER REDUCTIONS, before taking their usual semi-annual inventory.

NOTICE.
P. F. SMITH & FOWLER, MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF MEN'S FURNISHINGS, NO. 22 WHITE-ST., Offer at their retail department, PARK-ROW AND ANN-ST., (Directly opposite the Astor House,) SIXTEEN HUNDRED DOZEN Superior quality three and four-ply LINEN COLLARS of their well-known and popular styles, in "Turndown" and "Garrotte," AT $1 50 PER DOZEN!!! six for 80 cents: a single collar to try, 15 cents—warranted in every way fully equal to the collars sold by all respectable dealers at $2 50 to $3 per dozen. SUPERIOR DRESS SHIRTS, $2. ENGLISH GAUZE UNDERSHIRTS, $1. Everything else in the men's furnishing line, at prices so much below "Broadway rates," as to make the difference felt in the pocket.
N. B.—The East Broadway, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th av. railroads terminate in front of the store.

STAND FROM UNDER.
BEST MERRIMACK PRINTS, 12½c.
2,000 YARDS GOOD PRINTS, 8c., WORTH 12½c.
15,000 YARDS GINGHAMS, FAST COLORS, 10c., WORTH 20c.
IMMENSE LOTS AUCTION MUSLINS, 6c., 8c. and 10c.
SPLENDID QUALITY, 12½c.
IMMENSE LOTS DRESS GOODS, ALPACAS, JACONETS, CAMBRICS, &c., at half price.
Customers wishing to make sure of MERRIMACK PRINTS at 12½c. a yard had better come to-day as they may all be sold by to-morrow.
Country buyers cut this out as a guide to cheap goods.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 19th-st. and FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

DUKE & LOCKWOOD—NEW LINEN STORE, No. 1,180 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts. Manufacturers and retailers of linen goods exclusively.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS AND TRAVELING bonnets at half price.—L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre. Children's hats and bronze hats, black-lace bonnets, real lace bonnets.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT—FARE 25 CENTS.—The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. ACKERSON, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st., as follows, during the month of July: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and
LEAVE NEW-YORK ON

Thursday, 11, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, 17, 3 P. M.
Friday, 12, 12 M.	Thursday, 18, 9½ A. M.
Saturday, 13, 2 P. M.	Friday, 19, 10 A. M.
Tuesday, 16, 1 P. M.	

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Bayle's Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTER, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¼, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3¼ P. M.

BLUE FISH AND SEA BASS FISHING.—A. WINANTS will leave for the Cholera Banks on FRIDAY, 19th inst. Broome-st., 6 A. M.; Peck-slip, 6¼ A. M.; Christopher-st., 6½ A. M.; Spring-st., 6¾ A. M. and Pier No. 4, 7 A. M. Fare—Gentlemen $2, ladies $1. J. HARRIMAN.

EXCURSIONS TO FORT LEE OLD LANDING.—The steamer T. E. HULSE, Capt. G. W. ANNETT, leaves foot of Christopher-st., daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5, 7 P. M.; landing at 34th-st., 10 and 2 o'clock trips. Sundays included.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID YACHT HATTIE MAY, lying at foot of 54th-st., East-River, is now ready to receive charters every day in the week for pleasure parties or Fishing Banks; terms reasonable; manned by experienced sailors. For particulars inquire in the skirt store of J. S. WETHERBY, corner of 40th-st. and 3d-av.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Special Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 17.

Petitions on various subjects were presented and appropriately referred.

DEPARTMENT PRINTING.

Mr. ANTHONY called up the House bill which was before the Senate yesterday, providing that a section of the Appropriation Bill of last session shall not be construed to prevent the necessary printing of documents at the different departments.

Mr. GRIMES said that the printing department was the greatest nuisance about the Treasury. He was informed by the superintending architect that it was destroying the building. There was no authority of law for it.

Mr. ANTHONY said the printing that Mr. GRIMES complained of was the printing of bonds, which could not be done elsewhere.

Mr. GRIMES said the national currency was printed in New-York, and he did not see why the bonds and other securities could not be printed there also.

Mr. SHERMAN was convinced that this bill should pass to enable the Treasury Department to print blank forms and endorsements on bonds.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY the bill was amended so as to apply only to the Treasury Department, and as thus amended it was passed.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. WILSON introduced a joint resolution proposing the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

ARTICLE —. No distinction shall be made by the United States nor by any State between citizens in their civil or political rights on account of race, color or previous condition.

Ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to carry into effect the Convention of the Republic of Venezuela for the adjustment of claims of the citizens of the United States against the Government of that Republic.

It provides for the appointment of a Commissioner who shall be paid $3,000 and traveling expenses for the settlement of the claims alluded to.

The bill was considered and passed.

COLORED MEN FOR OFFICE.

Mr. SUMNER called up the bill introduced by him yesterday, providing that in the District of Columbia no person shall be disqualified from holding office on account of race or color.

The bill was passed, yeas 25, nays 5.

YEAS—Messrs. Catteli, Chandler, Cole, Edmunds, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Norton, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Wade, Wiley, Wilson, Yates —25.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Hendricks, Johnson—5.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

On motion of Mr. POMEROY the bill under consideration yesterday, providing for the appointment of Commissioners to select a reservation upon which to locate the Indian tribes, was taken up.

Mr. HARLAN addressed the Senate. He did not believe that Congress had authority to appoint a Commission to make a treaty. The Constitution provides that the President shall make treaties, and he should move at the proper time to amend the bill by providing that the President shall appoint the Commission to make the treaty. He believed it impossible to locate all the Indians on one reservation, as it would bring together tribes hostile to each other, who ought to be kept apart.

Mr. SHERMAN thought the only true solution for the Indian difficulties was to absorb the Indians in the general population. The Indian could no longer pursue the chase. He must either adapt himself to the usages of civilized life, or be fed and kept by the bounty of the Government. White settlements were now scattered over all the territory formerly belonging to the Indians as hunting-grounds. Treaties would not be observed. The Pacific Railroad was being built through lands held by treaty by the Indians. This was a violation of the treaty—so it would be with other treaties. It would be impossible to keep white settlers out of any portion of the Western territories, and the Indians must either adapt themselves to civilized life or be killed off by these settlers.

Mr. POMEROY did not believe it possible to put all the Indians upon one reservation, or upon two reservations. It would lead to interminable wars between the tribes. He thought it would do to select several reservations and locate the different tribes upon them. The Commission, if appointed, ought to have large discretion in finding a suitable country. The bill proposed no final action, and could therefore give this latitude to the Commission.

Mr. HOWE spoke of the necessity for speedy action on this subject. The war was costing from one to two million dollars per week, and he did not believe either side wanted to fight. He believed, with Mr. SHERMAN, that the true solution of the problem was the absorption of the Indians into the white population.

Mr. HOWARD favored the appointment of a Commission to confer with the Indians as friends, and with a view of bringing hostilities to a close. If there were any real grievances to be redressed, they could be stated. He thought both parties ought to understand clearly what each complained of. He was, therefore, in favor of the first section of this bill. He did not believe it possible to civilize the Indians—all attempts of that kind had been unsuccessful, except in the cases of the Jesuits, who had succeeded in converting a very small number.

Mr. RAMSAY did not believe the Senate ought now to attempt to settle the whole Indian question. If it ought to legislate only with reference to the hostile bands, and with a view to putting an end to the wasting war. It would be time enough next Winter to discuss the larger problem of the disposition of all the Indians.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, condemned the Indian policy of the Government in the past as unjust and oppressive, tending only to rob the Indians of their homes and land. It would be impossible to absorb the Indians into the white population; that meant nothing but extermination. Alluding to the origin of the war along the border, he said the fault was all with the United States authority. He appealed to the Senate to pass a law now that would not be a rope of sand; to make an agreement and stand by it. He was only anxious that, when reservations were selected, the Indians should not be disturbed in any other way. He only wished their homes so be permanently secured to them.

Mr. THAYER thought it must be apparent that the condition of things on the border justify the attention of Congress. He hoped the Senate would approach it calmly and dispassionately. There was a warfare on the border which should be arrested. He did not advocate the extermination of the Indians, no matter who was to blame for the difficulties now existing. It was the duty of Congress to secure peace if possible. It would be better to spend a million dollars now than five hundred million a year hence. He did not believe Gen. SHERMAN wanted a war. The people of the border were not in favor of a war.

Mr. THAYER denied the statement in a recent official report that the settlers on the frontiers desired a war for the purpose of their own aggrandizement. He caused to be read a report from Gen. BUFORD, which alleges that traders and speculators are endeavoring to get up this war, and pronounced it untrue. Speaking in behalf of every class of the community on the border, he would say that nothing was so abhorrent to them as an Indian war. It destroyed their commerce and trade; it destroyed the commerce of the Plains, which was the main source of income to the frontier people. Even the thieves and gamblers dreaded an Indian war. He was sorry to say there were some thieves and gamblers on the frontier, but it was only because the people of Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New-York and Boston neglected to hang them.

Mr. CONKLING suggested that the thieves and gamblers had not all emigrated out of New-York yet.

Mr. THAYER—That is because you treat them so well; they all vote the right way for New-York City.

Mr. THAYER continued his remarks, appealing to Congress to pass some law to secure peace on the frontiers.

Mr. HENDERSON said he had never heard of any depredations upon the Pacific Railroad until Gen. MAHCOCK had burned the Cheyenne village.

Mr. J. MEDIL said WELLS, FARGO & CO. would lose a million dollars this year on their contract for carrying Government freight over the Plains, on account of the Indian war, which increased their expenses and liabilities.

Mr. THAYER said that the Quartermaster at Omaha told him that WELLS, FARGO & CO. had already lost half a million of dollars on account of the war.

RELIEF FOR DESERTERS.

A message was received from the House announcing that that body had nonconcurred in the amendment of the Senate to the bill for the relief of deserters, and asking that the Senate agree to a conference.

Mr. GRIMES moved that the Senate adhere to its amendment.

The motion prevailed, so the House must recede from its disagreements or the bill fails.

The Senate, pending the consideration of the Indian bill, at 4:15 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, moved to dispense with the reading of the journal.

Mr. ELDRIDGE objected on the ground that the House had nothing else to do.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

The journal having been read, the Speaker presented a letter from the Secretary of the Navy in answer to Mr. SCHENCK'S resolution of July 12, stating that any officers of the navy on the active list, who appear by the register to have been fifty-five years or longer in the service, are Admiral FARRAGUT and Rear-Admiral HORATIO GOLDSBOROUGH; and as to the latter there had been a question which had given rise to correspondence between the Navy Department and Rear-Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Navy for copies of the correspondence referred to.

JUDGMENTS IN THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, the Clerk of the Court of Claims was directed to furnish a list of judgments rendered by that Court since March 3, 1863, the amount of such judgments, &c.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Mr. COBURN introduced a bill to provide for the election of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States in the States to be formed out of the territory included within the late Confederate States, except Tennessee. Referred to Committee on Reconstruction.

DISTRICT COURT OF OHIO.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, asked leave to introduce and have put on its passage, a bill providing alternate sessions of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, to be held annually—one session in Cleveland and one in Toledo.

Mr. SCOFIELD objected on the ground that this was the class of legislation which should not be entered on under the resolution adopted to confine the legislation to reconstruction matters.

The bill was not introduced.

MEXICAN FILLIBUSTERING.

On motion of Mr. COBB, the President was requested to communicate any information received at the several departments of the Government, touching the organization of parties for the real or pretended purpose of avenging the death of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, or of intervening in Mexican affairs. Also, whether any measures have been taken to prevent such organization, or the sailing of any such expedition.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Mr. BUTLER, in reference to an article in the *National Intelligencer* of yesterday, commenting on Mr. ELDRIDGE'S statement, some days since, that the rebel commissioner of exchange (Gen. OULD) had offered to deliver up without equivalent twenty thousand Union prisoners of war, sick and wounded, which offer had been refused, denied the truth of the statement, and sent to the Clerk's desk and had read copies of letters and telegrams which had passed on that subject in the Fall of 1864.

These letters are printed in the House Executive Document No. 32, second session Thirty-eighth Congress, under the heading, "Exchange of Prisoners."

Mr. BUTLER characterized all the allegations in the article as untrue in fact, untrue in statement, and untrue in inference; but the use of epithets could by no means describe the author. The document which he had caused to be read would satisfy the country that there was no truth whatever in the charge of those who saw in their own Government only wrong, and in the rebels only right. That the United States had failed in no respect in its duty to the sick and wounded soldiers. He would, therefore, say to the *Intelligencer*, which the sworn testimony in a court of justice had lately shown to be the accredited agent of JOHN WILKES BOOTH; that, if satisfied with that explanation, he would go a little further and show how its friends treated American soldiers in their hands. There was irrefragable proof that they took our colored soldiers captive in war, and put their uniforms on turned them over to their masters as slaves.

He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read several affidavits bearing on that point. His remedy was to employ an equal number of prisoners of war of the Virginia Reserves at work in the trenches, and the medicine worked potently. The outrage was stopped within twenty-four hours. He had not adverted in these remarks to the question on whom blame for the exchange for prisoners rested. Whenever that question came up he should be quite prepared to discuss it. The question now was as to the treatment of prisoners in the camps. It was due to himself and to the General commanding the army, that he should say that in all these measures he had the fullest support of the General.

Mr. ELDRIDGE stated that in repeating Gen. OULD'S statement he had not reflected on any officer. He had only spoken in vindication of history. He would not say that the rebels were right or that they had been at all times willing to exchange prisoners on proper terms. But Gen. OULD had occupied a high position in the Confederate army, and occupied to-day a high position as a man entitled to much credit. The people felt much anxiety on the subject. It gentlemen were capable of vindicating themselves to the full extent claimed by Mr. BUTLER, what was the objection to allowing the Committee asked for the other day by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. MUNGER?)

Mr. BUTLER said he had not voted against that investigation.

Mr. ELDRIDGE remarked that the gentleman (BUTLER) had not helped him to get the yeas and nays. He asked this investigation in vindication of history. Gen. BUTLER had been subpœnaed in the Wirz trial, and after being in Washington ten days, he received a message that his subpœna, having been subpœnaed on the part of the defence, and proposed to appear in Court next morning. The Judge Advocate-General compromised by revoking the subpœna in writing. He supposed the reason why he was not allowed to testify in that case was because the fact had transpired that he would testify to the fact substantially, which he (ELDRIDGE) had mentioned the other day. He appealed to the House to give a committee power to investigate the subject, ascertain whether there was wrong, and let the blame rest where it ought to rest.

Mr. BALDWIN asked Mr. ELDRIDGE whether he expected the House to take Gen. OULD'S assertion against documentary testimony and the statements of Union officers.

Mr. ELDRIDGE replied that he did not ask the House or the country, or the world, to take Gen. OULD'S statement. He asked for a Committee to investigate the matter. He believed Gen. BUTLER himself would not deny that Gen. OULD was a highly honorable and conscientious man. [Sneering laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. BUTLER remarked that before the war he had thought Gen. OULD a highly conscientious and honorable man, but when he committed treason he was like a woman fallen from virtue, ready for any crime, and from that hour no one knows where to find him.

Mr. ELDRIDGE reminded Mr. BUTLER that, in making that statement, he had forgotten the eminent men who had gone into rebellion—HANCOCK, ADAMS and WASHINGTON [hisses]—every one of them had been called a rebel, and every one of them had been a rebel [continued hisses] until the rebellion became a success.

The Speaker lectured members for the violation of the rules in expressing approbation or disapprobation, and the subject then closed.

Mr. GETZ remarked that Mr. COVODE would be a very valuable witness for the prosecution.

The resolution was agreed to without a division, and the preamble was rejected—40 to 45.

Subsequently the vote rejecting the preamble was reconsidered, and on motion of Mr. BOUTWELL the preamble was amended so as to read:

"Whereas, it is reported that the President has pardoned STEPHEN F. CAMERON; therefore," &c.

And as so amended it was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS AGAINST THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. JULIAN asked leave to offer the following:

Resolved, That the doctrine avowed by the President of the United States in his message to Congress, of the 16th inst., that the abrogation of the rebel States binds the nation to pay their debts incurred prior to the late rebellion, is at war with the principles of international law, a deliberate stab at the national credit, abhorrant to every sentiment of loyalty, and well-pleasing only to the vanquished traitors to whose agency alone the Governments of said States were overthrown and discharged.

Mr. BURR objected.

Mr. JULIAN moved to suspend the rules.

The rules were suspended, 78 to 18, and the resolution was introduced.

Mr. JULIAN moved the previous question.

Mr. BROOKS asked whether the principles laid down by VATTELL, PHILLIMORE and all writers on international law were to be overruled by the House under the previous question.

Mr. JULIAN did not propose that, but was sure the House would adopt the resolution.

Mr. JULIAN modified his resolution by adding after the word "traitors" the words "allies and sympathizers."

Mr. ROBINSON inquired whether Mr. JULIAN meant to include in the latter category Senator MORTON, of his own State, who was the father of the doctrine.

Mr. JULIAN replied that gentlemen on the other side understood perfectly who were meant in the phrase allies and sympathizers.

Mr. BURR inquired whether Mr. JULIAN would say that the President had expressly stated any such doctrine, whether the statement was not merely hypothetical.

Mr. JULIAN replied that he did mean to say that the President had avowed that doctrine in his message.

Mr. FARNSWORTH suggested an amendment to the resolution, by adding "and that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire whether the intention of the said message was to impair the financial credit of this Government."

Mr. JULIAN declined to accept the amendment, and insisted on the previous question.

The previous question was seconded, and the resolution adopted by a strict party vote—yeas, 100; nays, 18.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE SENATE.

The Speaker laid before the House messages from the Senate, as follows:

Concurrent resolution to add one member of the Senate and two of the House to the Joint Select Committee on Retrenchment.

On motion of Mr. JENCKES, the resolution was agreed to.

Amendment to the act in relation to reputed deserters. On motion of Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, the amendment was non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference asked for.

The act for the relief of MELINDA HARMON, of Tennessee, passed.

Amendment to the House Bill in relation to special printing for the departments. On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, the amendment was concurred in.

Mr. JUDD proposed to amend the bill by inserting the words "entitling colored men to be selected and to serve as jurors."

Mr. SCHENCK suggested that the continued repetition of the phrase "without distinction of race or color," was doing more than anything else to keep up such distinction. He favored the plain provision that all electors shall be qualified to hold office and to sit as jurors, and then let any one who dared disobey that law.

Mr. JUDD expressed his concurrence in that sentiment.

Mr. PRUYN did not see how the gentleman from Ohio could expect to carry out his views, when in the Senate a Massachusetts Senator (SUMNER) speaks of the white race as the "so-called white race."

Mr. JUDD'S amendment was agreed to.

Mr. INGERSOLL moved to amend by striking out the words "on account of race or color."

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with leave to report at any time.

The Senate bill to carry into effect the Convention with Venezuela for the payment of claims of citizens of the United States, was referred, on motion of Mr. HOLMAN, to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

COMMITTEES ANNOUNCED.

The Speaker announced the following Committees:

Select Committee on Education in the District of Columbia—Messrs. Stevens, of Pennsylvania; Vanderman, Williams, of Indiana; Loughridge and Acker.

Additional Members on the Joint Select Committee on Retrenchment—Messrs. Jenckes and Benjamin.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMMITTEE.

Mr. MCCLURG asked leave to introduce a resolution authorizing the Committee on Southern Railroads to divide itself into sub-committees to sit at several points for the purpose of taking testimony.

Mr. BROOKS objected.

MEXICAN EXPEDITIONS.

Mr. SELYE asked leave to offer a preamble and resolution reciting the report as to the organization of expeditions against Mexico, and requesting the President to issue a proclamation requiring all proper officers of the United States to prevent them.

Mr. ROSS objected.

Subsequently Mr. ROSS withdrew his objection to the resolution, and it was introduced and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MILEAGE OF MEMBERS.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, asked leave to introduce a bill which he characterized as one rather of justice than of popularity. The bill proposed to allow mileage to Senators, Representatives and Delegates present at the adjourned session.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, objected.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, moved to suspend the rules. The question was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted—yeas 45, nays 64.

YEAS.—Messrs Anderson, Ashley of Ohio, Baldwin, Benjamin, Benton, Bingham, Bailey, Churchill, Clarke of Kansas, Conlon, Dawes, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Farnsworth, Ferris, Finney, Gravely, Hunter, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Loan, Logan, Marshall, McClurg, Miller, Moorhead, Myers, Newcomb, Nicholson, Noell, Orth, Price, Poland, Robinson, Ross, Schenck, Smith, Stevens of New-Hampshire, Stevens of Pennsylvania, Taffe, Twitchell, Van Horn of Missouri, Williams of Indiana, Windom—45.

NAYS.—Messrs. Adams, Allison, Ames, Archer, Baker, Bingham, Boutwell, Boyer, Broomall, Brooks, Broomall, Buckland, Clarke of Ohio, Cobb, Coburn, Cook, Covode, Ferry, Fields, Getz, Glossbrenner, Halsey, Hamilton, Holman, Hopkins, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of West Virginia, Judd, Julian, Kelly, Kelsey, Ketcham, Kitchen, Koontz, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Loughridge, Mercur, Moore, Morrill, Niblack, O'Neill, Paine, Pelham, Pike, Plants, Pruyn, Robertson, Sawyer, Scofield, Shanks, Stegreaves, Stone, Taylor, Thomas, Van Aernam, Van Auken, Van Trump, Ward, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburne of Indiana, Washburne of Massachusetts, Welker, Williams of Pennsylvania—78.

So the rules were not suspended, and the bill was not introduced.

THE PRESIDENT'S PARDONS.

Mr. COVODE offered as a question of privilege the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the United States, did, on the 4th of July, 1867, as the request of the counsel of JOHN H. SURRATT, cause to be issued to STEPHEN F. CAMERON, of the rebel army, and one of the most notorious violators of the laws of war, a full pardon for all his crimes, in order that his credibility might be increased as a witness to aid in the exculpation of said SURRATT from participation in the murder of Mr. LINCOLN, thus showing his sympathy with the men who murdered the President; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to examine into the foregoing charge, and report the evidence to the House the first week of the next session, together with all the evidence taken in the impeachment case.

Mr. COVODE remarked that he had put the language of his resolution in the mildest form. [Laughter.] He could have made it much stronger.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, stated as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, that he had no objection, and he thought the members of the Committee had none, to having the impeachment testimony printed for the next session.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania, a member of the Judiciary Committee, remarked that the issuing of a pardon to one who is a witness in an important case, might be quite proper. He understood that in like cases, pardons had been issued to witnesses on the part of the prosecution.

Mr. GETZ inquired how Mr. COVODE knew that JOHN H. SURRATT was guilty of the murder of Mr. LINCOLN.

Mr. COVODE replied that the testimony had settled that.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

The Speaker presented a report from the Secretary of the Interior in response to the House resolution of yesterday, on the subject of the Washington Monument Association.

It was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON CITY OFFICERS.

Mr. INGERSOLL moved to suspend the rules that he might introduce a bill to regulate the selection of officers in the City of Washington, making it the duty of the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen to assemble in joint convention on the first Monday in August and select by ballot all officers whose appointment is authorized by charter, or law, or ordinance. The rules were suspended and the bill introduced and explained by Mr. INGERSOLL, and passed.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. BROOKS, rising to a question of privilege, presented an affidavit of WILLIS HACKODAY, (colored,) denying every important allegation in a former affidavit of his, presented on the part of Mr. MCKEE, contesting the seat of Mr. YOUNG, from the Ninth Congressional District of Kentucky, declaring that he had ever made such statements to Mr. MCKEE, who drew the first affidavit, and stating that that affidavit had never been read to him at the time he was sworn to it. He moved that the affidavit be referred to the Committee on Elections, and urged that immediate action on the subject be taken.

Mr. DAWES intimated that the proper course to be pursued by the gentleman from New-York was not to have reopened the question on *ex parte* statements, but to have the affidavit simply referred. But he recollected that no gentleman was so able on the subject of affidavits as his distinguished friend from New-York, who had won laurels in that way.

After further discussion, in which Messrs. SCHENCK and ROBINSON participated, the affidavit was referred to the Committee on Elections.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to suspend the rules to enable him to introduce a bill to remove the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the War Department.

RELIEF FOR DESERTERS.

Before disposing of the motion, the Speaker presented a message from the Senate, announcing that that body adhered to its admendments to the bill in reference to reported deserters, and declined a Committee of Conference asked for.

On motion of Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, the House receded from its disagreement to the Senate amendment, and the House, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION.

Complete Destruction of a Government Bonded Warehouse and a Distillery—Several Dwellings Severely Damaged—Aggregate Loss About $500,000—Several Explosions but no Accidents.

A few minutes after 8 o'clock last evening, an alarm of fire was given by the bells, occasioned by the discovery of flames in the large whisky distillery situated in East Twenty-sixth-street, near First avenue. The flames spread with great rapidity through the immense building, and although the firemen were prompt in their attendance and untiring in their exertions to quell the fire, they proved, for a time, quite unable to cope with the fierce torrent of flame that rolled with scathing power through the distillery floors, and gathered fresh vigor from the huge volume of spirits that flowed from the bursting barrels stored therein. When the clock struck the hour of 9, the spectacle was a brilliant and absorbing one, the terrific body of flame rising high in the still night air, and illuminating the neighborhood with the light of noonday. The flames gained power with each succeeding minute, and the adjoining buildings were soon made an unresisting prey to the devouring element, thus rendering the task of the firemen still more difficult and onerous.

When the Chief Engineer and his assistants saw that the distillery was doomed to certain destruction, the efforts of their subordinates was at once directed to the work of resisting the further spread of the flames, and the firemen were in a great measure successful, although the aggregate loss occasioned by the fire is fully half a million dollars, the greater part a total loss, by reason of the small insurances obtained by the sufferers. The following is a list of the buildings damaged or destroyed, and the names of their owners and occupants, with the individual losses and insurances as far as could be ascertained:

The distillery destroyed is owned by ISAAC BOEHN, and comprises the three-story building Nos. 326, 328 and 330 East Twenty-sixth-street. Owing to the rapid spread of the flames, and the immense quantities of whisky stored therein, or in course of manufacture, the loss of Mr. BOEHN is a very heavy one, being estimated by him at $300,000 on stock, machinery and building, and upon which there is an insurance of only $85,000, mostly in City companies. This building presents a woeful scene of destruction, a considerable portion of the front wall having fallen in, and the interior being a confused mass of broken timbers, demolished barrels and puncheons.

Nos. 322 and 324 East Twenty-sixth-street forms a portion of the same building with the distillery, having at one time evidently been included in the latter business. At the time of the fire it was occupied as an United States bonded warehouse by R. A. CUNNINGHAM, and contained one thousand barrels of whisky on storage, which was all destroyed by the flames, as well as the building. There can be no correct estimate made at present of the loss on this building and contents, but it cannot fall short of $150,000, the greater part, no doubt, covered by insurance on individual owner's policies.

No. 332 East Twenty-sixth-street is occupied by JOSEPH E. CHRIST, as a lager-beer saloon and dwelling, and the building was considerably damaged by fire and water, the loss of the occupant being fully $3,000; understood to be partially insured.

No. 334 East Twenty-sixth-street is occupied by C. MCGINNIS as a grocery, and he sustains a loss of $500 by fire and water.

This comprises all of the important losses sustained in the Twenty-sixth-street front, the remaining occupants being sufferers merely in the matter of a few broken pieces of furniture or wet basements occasioned by the hurried moving of their household goods and the immense flow of water from the hose lines on the pavement. The flames from the distillery were so intense in their heat that the buildings in rear of it and fronting on East Twenty-fifth-street were also set on fire, and considerable damage occasioned.

No. 161 East Twenty-fifth-st. is a two-story frame house standing in the rear of the lot, and occupied in part by CHARLES CONIGAN and his family, the upper floor being occupied by a widow whose name could not be ascertained. These tenants sustained losses of about $400 each, and were not insured. The building is owned by BARTHOLOMEW GAFNEY, whose loss is $1,000; fully insured.

No. 163 East Twenty-fifth-street is occupied as a dwelling by H. KEUDERFENT, whose loss is about $500 on furniture, and fully insured in City companies.

No. 165 East Twenty-fifth-street is owned and occupied as a dwelling by MARGARET MCQUINLAN, whose loss is fully $5,000 on premises and contents; insured for $1,200.

No. 167 East Twenty-fifth-street is a three-story brick building, and is owned by DAVID KILMER. The two upper floors were destroyed, causing a loss of $6,000, and upon which there is an insurance of only $2,000, in what company could not be ascertained. MICHAEL FINLEY and JOHN LEARY occupied these premises as dwellings, and their loss is about $600; no insurance.

During the progress of the flames the labors of the firemen were rendered doubly dangerous by frequent and startling explosions of the burning spirits, and the interest was thereby heightened in the minds of the spectators, who thronged the adjacent streets and avenues. Fortunately, however, and due in part to the admirable handling of the crowd by the police, our reporter heard of no accidents, the rapidly recurring explosions only occasioning a fresh cloud of sparks in each instance.

The Police on the ground consisted of the reserves from the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-ninth and Thirty-first Precincts. Capt. CAMERON had the chief command and was ably supported by Capt. ALLAIRE. There were two distinct alarms rang on the bells, calling into requisition the services of Engine Companies Nos. 3, 5, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 26, 28, 33, and Truck Companies Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9, 11 and 12. The flames were under complete control at midnight.

Fire in Pearl-street.

At 11:30 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the basement of No. 356 Pearl-street, occupied by ANDERSON, DOUGLAS & PEARCE, dealers in paints, &c., when a damage of $100 was occasioned. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been the result of spontaneous combustion in a hogshead of sawdust and other refuse. The flames were speedily extinguished.

REMARKABLE SUICIDE.

A Lawyer Shoots Himself Through the Head at the Hoffman House—Several Letters Left by the Deceased.

At noon on Tuesday a gentleman arrived at the Hoffman House, registering his name as C. C. WOODMAN, Boston, Mass. He appeared somewhat nervous, and excited, and anxiously inquired of the Clerk, Mr. WILLIAM C. MILLER, whether Mr. CLEAVELAND, the Postmaster at Hartford, Conn., was in the house, and on being answered in the negative, expressed great disappointment, saying that he had confidently expected to meet Mr. CLEAVELAND immediately on his arrival, and that it was of importance that he should have done so. About an hour after his arrival, Mr. WOODMAN asked to be shown to his room, saying that he had had no sleep for several nights, and that he should now have a long rest. He was assigned Room No. 128, which is on the sixth floor, on the north side of the house, the window looking on Broadway diagonally, and being immediately over Twenty-fifth-street. The bed was in the corner next to the door, and the furniture was of the oak-grained cottage pattern, and consisted only of bureau, bedstead, one chair and a wash-stand. Mr. WOODMAN was shown up to this apartment about 1:30 o'clock, and was not afterwards noticed down stairs. About 7 o'clock Mrs. WICHER, the housekeeper, whose room is on the same floor, and in close proximity, heard the voice of Mr. Woodman in expostulation with the chambermaid, he saying that he had rung his bell three times without its being answered. Mrs. WICHER then went out into the hall and sent a boy to his room, and shortly after she heard him give the boy an order for rye whisky, which, so far as is known, was his last communication with any one. About 9 o'clock Mrs. WICHER heard a noise which she thought was that of a firecracker; but after listening a moment and hearing nothing further, paid no attention to the matter.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning the chambermaid, ANNA CANNON opened the door to take in the towels, but seeing the occupant, as she supposed, asleep on the floor, with his head near the wall, and his feet toward the door, the body lying on the left side, and the head resting partly on the arm and partly on the floor, she closed the door. At noon she again opened the door, but seeing the man in the same position, she again did not enter. At 3 o'clock she again attempted to enter, but meeting the same sight, she reported the matter to Mrs. WICHER. That lady glanced into the room, and reported to the office that there was a man sick or dead in room No. 128, whereupon Mr. E. R. MCCARTHY, the general superintendent, went up to the room. He approached the recumbent figure, and at once discovered that it was that of a man dead by violence, and then immediately leaving the room and locking the door, reported the matter without delay to Capt. SPEIGHT, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house, and notice was also sent to Coroner GOVER. Officer SANDFORD, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was placed in charge of the room, keeping his post in the hall outside, and matters thus remained until the arrival of Coroner GOVER at 9:30 o'clock. When that official entered the room the body lay in the position already described. It was clothed in a shirt, pair of drawers and socks, but the outer clothing had been removed. The pistol lay upon the floor, partially under the body, and was a small one of the Smith & Wesson pattern, one chamber being discharged and the others loaded. The body was turned over and a lead pencil of Forbes' patent fell from over the ear. When the body was placed upon its back it was found that the bullet had entered directly over the heart, and the pistol had been placed so close to the body when fired that the flesh was burned and blackened with the explosion. The figure was that of a man of large stature, with a malformation of the right foot; the hair was black, the face long and narrow, and clean-shaven. The general appearance of the deceased indicated his age to be at least 40 years, but the evidence on the inquest declared him to be but thirty-five. After the view of the body, the Coroner proceeded to investigate the matter, the first step being to read the numerous scrawls and letters that deceased left in proof of his premeditation. He found, among other papers, a letter addressed to Mr. C. C. WOODMAN. The letter is in the words following:

DEAR BROTHER: I only wish to say that I desire you to take such charge of my body as may seem best, and to bear to HETTY and the children, to mother, who has always been so very good, and to my other brothers and sisters, my earnest wishes for their happiness. I am badly made up, and am an entire failure, as you know. My friends can do better without me than with me. I will go, and I sincerely hope you will all profit by my going. My sentiments toward you all are full of love and gratitude for many favors undeserved. I love you all. I leave you the charge of advising and assisting my children. Tell HETTY that my last letter to LOTTIE was my farewell. I die loving and respecting her, I know that she is noble, pure and good, and that she made the mistake in joining her life with the life of so worthless a wretch as I. From my heart's core I say God bless you all. You have dealt justly with me.

Be friendly to HETTY and the children, and if I see the blessed who have gone before, I will plead with them for you and yours. To each and every one I leave my love—it is all I have accepting pain, physical and mental, which I mean to cure as soon as possible. Have as little said in the papers as possible. Good bye.

C. C. WOODMAN.

The HETTY referred to in this letter is the widow of the deceased. It was further developed by the testimony that Mr. WOODMAN was a native of Boston, where his mother, widow and children, of whom he leaves three, reside. One of his brothers is a resident of this City, and is a member of the firm of SLOTE & WOODMAN, doing business at No. 119 William-street. The deceased was a lawyer by profession, but had not steadily followed his profession. At various times he appears to have been engaged to some extent in journalism, and it is said wrote an account of the oil regions for the *Tribune* of this city. So far as light was thrown upon it by the inquest, his life seems to have been no malice, his efforts in whatever enterprise attempted spasmodic, resulting generally in failures, the long succession of which seems to have lend to self-destruction. As a further evidence of the deliberate nature of the suicide, is evidence in which he was not a regular patron of the Hoffman House, no one connected with the house remembering of ever having seen him before, and it would appear that he went to the hotel with the intention of ending his life there. Although somewhat out of place as an evidence of his thorough earnestness in the work upon which he was intent, it may be stated that he left his hat on the bureau filled with the fragments of letters addressed to himself, which he had torn up probably the last thing before he laid down upon the floor, lay himself down, opened his shirt and placed the muzzle of the pistol to his naked breast, which was evidently the manner in which he proceeded to the final act.

Coroner GOVER, after the conclusion of the inquest—the jury returning a verdict of suicide—delivered the remains to the brother of the deceased.

Mercantile Towing Association.

The Association of owners and Captains of tow-boats opposed to the law compelling them to employ pilots in coming through Hell Gate, held another meeting at the Washington Hotel last evening, the President, Mr. L. BOYER, in the chair. A communication was received from the Steamboat Pilots' Association, offering to coöperate in advancing mutual interests. It was announced that Capt. HENRY SPERRY had been arrested for violation of the law. The case was referred to the Executive Committee for immediate action, and the Committee was empowered to act in all similar cases that may hereafter arise. The Executive Committee reported a petition addressed to the Legislature, to be signed by all interested, asking that the obnoxious law be repealed, which was adopted. The Finance Committee reported in favor of assessing each boat represented in the amount of $20, in order to form a sinking fund. This was adopted. A Committee was appointed to consider the propriety of applying for a charter for the Association. A resolution requesting the owners and Captains of all vessels that navigate Hell Gate to coöperate with the Association, was adopted.

The Executive Committee was directed to confer with Capt. HART, of the Police Harbor, and ascertain whether he held that the Harbor Police were bound to assist when called on in making arrests for neglect to employ Hell Gate pilots.

The Association adjourned to meet at the same place next Wednesday, at 7:30 P. M.

Sale of Pittston Coal.

Yesterday morning the Pennsylvania Coal Company offered 20,000 tons of Pittston coal at auction. The attendance at the sale was small, and the bidding slow. The following prices were obtained:

5,000 tons Steamer coal	$4 95	@	$4 99½
5,000 tons Grate coal	4 75	@	4 87½
5,000 tons Egg coal	4 89	@	4 60
9,000 tons Stove coal	4 70	@	4 77½
2,000 tons Chestnut coal	3 80	@	3 95

The following were the prices obtained at the last sale of Scranton coal:

12,000 tons Lump coal	$4 55	@	$4 65
9,000 tons Steamer coal	4 55	@	4 62½
10,000 tons Grate coal	4 50	@	4 57½
8,000 tons Egg coal	4 25	@	4 50
12,000 tons Stove coal	4 60	@	4 65
9,000 tons Chestnut coal	4 08	@	4 13½

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PERSONAL REPRESENTATION SOCIETY.—An adjourned meeting of this organization was held at No. 35 Wall-street yesterday. The objects of the Society, as expressed in the constitution, are to begin an agitation which shall impress upon our future constitution-making bodies the necessity of reform in the present system of representation, and the substitution therefor of Mr. HARE'S scheme, or a similar plan which will insure "personal" representation. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, President; FRANCIS G. SHAW, Vice-President; ROBERT B. MINTURN, Recording Secretary; SIDNEY HOWARD GAY, Corresponding Secretary; and EDMUND COOPER, Treasurer. The same officers were constituted an Executive Committee, with the addition of the following names: J. Francis Fisher, John D. Van Buren, Simon Stern, D. G. Croly, Mahlon D.